State Library

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JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Daily " " " " " 6 00
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1859. NO. 5.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			$1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

H. W. GROVES,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 23, 1859—4-6m

GEO. S. GILLESPIE,
GENERAL AGENT, will hereafter be found at the office of W. W. Peirce, Esq., through whom he will make the usual advances on Produce, render sales, fill orders and forward goods promptly;—attend to the negotiation and sale of paper, &c., &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 9, 1859—2-1m*

J. B. SOUTHERLAND,
(LATE OF WARSAW, DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C.)
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt personal attention to all orders addressed to him. He has a Warehouse convenient for storing Goods and Country Produce.
Aug. 19, 1859. 51-3m

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.
☞Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

WILLIAM D. MAHN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st.
April 8, 1859. 32-1y
Fayetteville Observer copy 6 mos. and send bill to this office for collection.

ALLEN & CLARK.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.
Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y*
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.
EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

WILLIAM J. PRICE.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or ocharge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

WM. L. JACOBS'
CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,
No. 39 MARKET ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.
Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.
He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.
☞REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.
April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.
THE SUBSSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted:
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.
Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.
One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.
Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare.*
Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*
One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*
One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*
Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic,* while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus,* and a preventive of *Cholera.*
Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.
One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.
One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.
One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.
A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type.* It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.
All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.
Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY
"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.

SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.
If you are not satisfied, *try it.* All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

Rewards.

$300 REWARD.
I WILL PAY the above reward of three hundred dollars for the delivery in any jail in the State, of negroes WILLIAM and LEMUEL, or one hundred and fifty dollars for either.
They are now supposed to be lurking in the upper part of Duplin and in the lower part of Wayne County, are brothers, one 25 and the other 28 years of age, both very black, about six feet high; the former stout, with a slight blemish on one eye, the latter rather more slender.
S. J. HUNTER,
Bear Swamp, Duplin County, N. C.
September 2, 1859—1-2m*.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that three slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]
DESCRIPTIONS:
HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.
SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.
SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$150 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them.
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

Wanted.

NOT A HUMBUG.
WANTED.—One or more Young Men in each State, to whom will be paid $30 to $75 per month and expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,
M. B. ALLEN & CO.,
Sept. 2d, 1859—1-3m. Plaistow, N. H.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in market for a number of Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call or address me at Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C. JOHN BARDEN.
August 19 h 1859. 52-6m

FULL CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SELL NEGROES, are requested to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to pay prices that will justify persons to sell. Please call on me or address me at Clinton, N. C., and you shall have the worth of your Negroes if you will sell them to me; and that without telling fibs, or that Negroes have fallen. L. A. POWELL,
Aug. 5th, 1859.—49-6m* Clinton, N. C.

NOTICE—NEGROES WANTED.
TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:
The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.
EVERETT PETERSON.
March 4, 1859 27-9m

NOTICE TO SLAVE-HOLDERS IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.
I AM IN MARKET NOW FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUYING NEGROES. All persons who have such property to dispose of would do well to call on me, or address me at Warsaw, N. C. I will go to any part of either of the above named States after negroes.
All letters promptly attended to.
August 26, 1859—52-6m. NORRIS FREDERICK.

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!
GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

LAND WARRANTS.—All persons having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subscriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Kinston, Lenoir county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.
W. F. DOZIER,
August, 12th, 1859. [50-tf] Attorney for Claimants.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go West, will sell, on moderate terms, his PLANTATION in Columbus county, situated 36 miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and within from half-a-mile to one-and-a-half miles from the Waccamaw Lake.
The tract contains 1,000 acres, of which 200 acres are under good fence, and in order for cultivation, and well adapted to the production of CORN, PEAS, COTTON and POTATOES. If desired, two Plantations might be made, containing 300 or 400 acres each, of good productive land, or the whole might be included in one plantation, well situated in one body.
The RANGE for Cattle and Hogs is unquestionably the best in the lower part of the State.
On the place is a NEW DWELLING, with seven comfortable rooms, Negro Houses, new Barn, and other usual outhouses. The stock would be sold with Plantation if desired.
Sept. 16, 1859—3-6m* H. J. SMITH.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE TIMBER, TURPENTINE AND FARMING LANDS.
OFFICE OF THE ALA. & FLA. R. R. CO.,
Pensacola, Sept 8, 1859.
THE Alabama and Florida Railroad Company will sell at Public Auction, in the city of Pensacola, on *Monday, the 5th day of December* next, and subsequent days, any portions of their lands lying along the Railroad, and Perdido and Escambia rivers; and between the Gulf of Mexico and the State line of Alabama. Within these limits are first rate Timber, Turpentine and some good Farming Lands.
The completion of the Railroad by the 25th April next to the State line of Alabama; and the construction immediately of a Branch Road of 5 miles in length connecting the valley of the Perdido with the city of Pensacola, will open a large portion of these lands to an easy, direct and cheap communication with the rising and valuable market of Pensacola.
Persons desirous of making purchases before the day appointed for the public sale, can do so at private sale on application to the undersigned at the office of the Company in the city of Pensacola.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. W. HUTTON,
Secretary Ala. & Fla. R. R Co.
Sept. 16th, 1859. 3-ts.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.
ONE STATIONARY ENGINE, twenty horse power, cylinder boiler, in good order, is now running every day. Also, one twelve horse portable Engine, Locomotive boiler, built expressly to drive a circular Saw. This is one of the best Engines that can be found anywhere, and can be seen running any day. Either of the above Engines will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to S. P. IVEY,
at the Wilmington Sash & Blind Factory.
Sept. 16, 1859. 3 5t*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes o sell 434 acres of FINE FARMING LAND in Sampson County, four miles North of Clinton. Said land differs from most of the land in the county, being covered with a dense forest of oak, ash, hickory and pine; about 100 acres of said land being in a high state of cultivation, the growing crop on the same will bear me out in saying so. Persons wishing to purchase the above lands can view the same by calling on Dr. H. A. Bizzell or A. B. Chesnutt, Esq., of Clinton.
CHARLES H. STEVENS.
Aug. 26th, 1859. 52-tf

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at public auction, at Long Creek Bridge, in New Hanover county, on Friday the 11th day of November, 1859, *THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND,* more or less—adjoining the lands of Wm. S. Larkins, David E. Bunting and Wm. R. Penny, Esqrs., being the lands belonging to the estate of Lott Croom, deceased. The improvements consists of a dwelling and all necessary out buildings. About 100 acres of the tract is cleared and under cultivation the present year. There is a Water Mill seat a short distance from the dwelling; also one task of Turpentine boxes already cut.
Also, at the same time and place, one other tract of 125 acres, adjoining the lands of Thos. Futrel, Hillory Croom, and the heirs of Jesse Croom, deceased.
Also, one other tract of 125 acres, adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Robinzsch and John R. Crews, Esq., upon which there is one task of Turpentine boxes in their second year of cultivation.
The two last named tracts are also the property of the above deceased. All of which will be sold in accordance with the Will of the said deceased.
Terms.—One and two years credit will be given. Purchasers will be required to give bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and also to pay for title papers. JOHN JONES, Ex'r.
Aug. 19th, 1859. 51-ts*

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,
May 20, 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT!
AN IMPORTANT WORK FOR AGENTS.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE LIFE, SPEECHES AND MEMORIALS OF DANIEL WEBSTER,
Containing his most Celebrated Orations,
A Selection from the Eulogies delivered on the occasion of his Death, and his Life and Times.
BY SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, L.L D.
In one large volume of 550 pages, printed on fine paper and bound in beautiful style; containing excellent tint illustrations of his Birthplace and Mansion at Marshfield; and a full-length, life-like Steel Portrait. The Publisher offers it with confidence to the American public, and is convinced that it will supply an important want in American literature. No work was to be obtained heretofore, which presented, within a compact and convenient compass, the chief events of the life of Daniel Webster, his most remarkable intellectual efforts, and the most valuable and interesting eulogies which the great men of the nation uttered in honor of his memory.
We present all these treasures in this volume, at a very moderate price, and in a very convenient form. Subscription price, in cloth, $1 75; handsomely embossed leather, $2 00.
Sample copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of subscription price.
Circular, giving contents of the work, and Catalogue of my Publications, will be sent free upon application. Address DUANE RULISON, Publisher,
33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 16, 1859. 3-3m

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."
ANY Lady or Gentleman in the United States, possessing from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp),
W. R. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
September 9th, 1859. 2-3m

THE BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE,
HARRIS' PATENT,
IS NOW offered to the public, improved as a DOUBLE-THREAD MACHINE, making the justly-celebrated *Grover & Baker stitch,* that will not slip, though every fourth stitch be cut. It is the Best and Only Machine making the above stitch by authority of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, at the low price of
FORTY DOLLARS!
The above Machine is, with this improvement, the best low-priced one now before the public. It is truly a Family Machine, and will perform more work in one hour than the best seamstress in one day, and do it better.
Responsible Agents wanted everywhere, and liberal terms given. Send for a circular.
Principal Office, 43 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., where all applications for Agencies must be made.
Sept. 9, 1859—2-1m L. A. BIGELOW, Agent.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.
TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE M. D.

Schools.

CHOWAN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
WILL COMMENCE ITS FALL SESSION ON THE first Wednesday in October next. Catalogues containing full particulars may be had by application to
BENJ. A. SPEIRS,
Aug. 26, 1859—52-17t* Murfreesboro', N. C.

OAKLEY SCHOOL.
THE NEXT SESSION will commence on Monday the 29th inst.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:
Tuition in Elementary branches.........$10
" " higher " 15
" " Languages,.........20
Board can be obtained convenient to the School at from eight to ten dollars per month.
D. MacMILLAN, Chm'n. B'rd. Trustees.
Aug. 19. 51-tf.

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.
THIS SCHOOL will be opened again under the same corps of Teachers, on Thursday the 15th day of September next.
The scholastic year comprises ten months, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. Fees for Tuition as heretofore, and payable one half at Christmas, and the other at the close, viz: the second Thursday in July, 1860.
For further particulars a circular will be sent on application to T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal,
or to D. MALLARD, Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.
July 22. 47-tf

LILLINGTON ACADEMY.
S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL.
THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the first Monday in September.
TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:
Board, including lights &c..........$ 8 00 per month.
Tuition in elementary branches,.........12 50
" higher " 16 00
" languages.........20 00
No deduction made, except in case of protracted (two weeks) illness.
July 8th, 1859 45-3m

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.
THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

THE WILSON SCHOOLS,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
BY MR. & MRS. RICHARDSON,
AIDED BY A FULL CORPS OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS.
THE EXERCISES of the ensuing Scholastic Year will be resumed on THURSDAY, the *first day of September.*—Applicants examined for admission and classification on Thursday and Friday, when all should be present who contemplate pursuing a *regular course of study.*
A *Gymnastic Department* will be added to the Male School the coming session, the object of which is to supply *the great, universal need* of all institutions of learning, namely: *Regular Physical Training.* Among the numerous exercises of this Department, designed to please as well as to benefit, are the small and broad sword exercises, infantry drill, upright and parallel bars, &c, &c. Mr. E. PRENTISS TUCKER, who will become associated with the schools as Professor of Mathematics, Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering, will superintend this Department. He will also give instruction in the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite and Level; also in platting Surveys, Profile making, and he estimate of earth work and masonry.
A *Calesthenic Deparment* will also be added to the Seminary, to correspond to the Gymnasium. It is designed by the friends of these Institutions to lay the foundation of a *Polytechnic School* for young gentlemen, and to establish, beyond contingency, a *School for Young Ladies,* in which, after the completion of a regular course, in our own or in other institutions, they can be taught the *Fine Arts as a speciality.* To this end vigorous plans are in operation, and buildings are in process of erection, which, in all their arrangements, furnishings and appointments, are to be of the first order, and especially designed for their purpose. The Male and Female Departments separate. Sectarianism theoretically and *practically* excluded. For the plan of the Schools in full, address, at Wilson, No. Ca.,
D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
Principal of the Wilson Schools,
or J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.
July 7th, 1859.—257-1t—45-3m.

General Notices.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad,
WILMINGTON, N. C., September 12th, 1859.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, will be held in the town of Charlotte, on Friday 14th day of October next. D. S. COWAN, Sec'y.
Wadesboro' Argus, Fayetteville Observer, Carolinian and Presbyterian, Charlotte Democrat and Whig, and Rutherford Enquirer, copy weekly till meeting. Send bill to Treasurer's Office.
September 12th, 1859—6-1w-3-tm

A NEW SYSTEM FOR CUTTING GARMENTS.
I HAVE ENTERED, according to Act of Congress, a complete system of MATHEMATICAL GRADUATING CHARTS for drafting LADIES' DRESSES and SACKS, and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS. They can be learned by reading the instructions over *once,* by any *one,* to cut any style or fashion, from the largest to the smallest size, with great exactness. They will last a life time. Persons desirous of learning, are earnestly solicited to do so, as I have on hand the Charts Lithographed in a superior manner. By sending $6 the complete system will be sent by mail, free of postage; when separated, for the Dress or Pant Chart, $3; the Coat with the Vest, $4. Persons learning, and not finding them superior to any thing of the kind known, are at liberty to return them and receive back their money.
Agents wanted. THOMAS L. PUGH.
Clinton, N. C., Sept. 15th, 1859 4 3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Hillory Croom, deceased, at September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims to present them as by law required, or they will be barred of recovery.
GEORGE W. MOORE, Executor.
Sept. 16th, 1859. 3-3w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY—COURT OF EQUITY.
John R. Beaman, Admr. of Jos. J Cole, J. B. Cox, Sen. and others, vs. Joab B. and Uz. W. Cox, Exrs. of Moses Cox, dec'd, and others. } Or. Bill To Fall Term, 1859.
IT APPEARING by the affidavit of complainant, J. B. Cox, Sen., that the defendants, Jas. P. N. Cox, William Craddock and wife, Ann B Craddock, and the children of Mary Ann Pemberton, deceased, wife of Purdie J. Pemberton, reside beyond the limits of this State. The said defendants are hereby notified to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1859, and plead, answer or demur to complainants bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte.*
Witness, P. Murphy, C. & M. E. at Clinton, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1859 P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
August 26, 1859—52-6w. [Pr. adv. $5 62.

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.
Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefitting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names with stamp for return postage. Address G. P. BROWN & Co. 32 and 34 John Street, New York City.
August 5th, 1859,—49-3m.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.
PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞Sole authorized Agents for above,
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES,
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,* a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
*** Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 47-1y

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

A FRESHET.—There was quite a freshet in the James River, at Richmond, Saturday night, but no serious damage done. At Lynchburg and along the line of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad the overflow did considerable injury.

Details of News by the Arabia.

ENGLAND.—The Independence Belge says that England has proposed to France and Austria an European Congress on Italian affairs on the basis of non-intervention by force, but Paris telegrams contradict the statement.

The famous steamship Great Eastern departed from the Thames on the morning of the 8th, in the presence of an immense concourse of enthusiastic people. Capt. Comstock, late of the steamer Baltic, was on board and took part in the management of the noble vessel. Her performance was admirable, and she was kept under as perfect command as a river steamer, and she steers as easy as a small boat. Her engines also appeared to be capable of starting or checking her motion almost by a single motion of the hand. As to speed, the London Times says her performance proves her to be the fastest vessel in the world. She left the nose at 9.15 and was off Dover at 3 o'clock.

The London Times has an editorial on the subject of Gen. Harney's occupation of the Island of San Juan, characterizing it as an exercise of power to which England will not tamely submit.

The American horse Starke won the Warwick cup at the recent contest.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.—The conferences of the plenipotentiaries at Zurich had been suspended. It was reported that the conference had determined the boundaries of Denmark.

Another meeting between the Emperors of France and Austria was expected to take place soon in Switzerland.

Victor Emmanuel received the Tuscan delegation on the 3d. In reply to their address he thanked them for their expressed wish for annexation, but said its accomplishment can only take place by negotiations which are about to begin on the affairs of Italy. He said he would support the cause of Tuscany before the great powers, and hoped that Europe would not refuse to practice towards Tuscany that work of redressing grievances which it, under less favorable circumstances, practiced towards Greece, Belgium and the Danubian Principalities.

The vote in Parma on the question of annexation to Piedmont resulted in its favor by 63,000 to 500.

The Paris journals praise highly Victor Emanuel's speech, and they conclude that it is almost certain a Congress will assemble.

The French ambassador had arrived at Florence.

A new Sardinian loan of five millions is expected.

ITALY.—The National Assembly of Bologne, on the 7th, adopted a resolution declaring that the people of Bologne desire annexation to Sardinia, and the city of Bologne was illuminated in honor of the event.

The Pope had been attacked with fever, and suspended all audiences for several days. At last accounts he was recovering.

A deputation was about to leave Turin on a mission to the French Emperor.

It was supposed that the Papal army was not in a conditon to act against the forces of Romagna, led by Gen. Garibaldi.

The National Assembly of Parma was opened on the 7th, with great solemnity. Dictator Farini delivered an address, in which he reviewed the history of the Bourbons, and terminated his remarks amid cries of "Vive Victor Emanuel!"

Several French journals had been prohibited in Sardinia in consequence of advocating a separation of Savoy from Piedmont.

Proposals were pending in the National Assembly of Parma to confirm Farini as Dictator, and declare the termination of the Bourbon dynasty.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals say the Emperor of Morocco has declared as traitors the tribes on the coast who insulted the Spanish flag, and has promised to inflict an exemplary chastisement. The Spanish government, however, continue their preparations for an expedition against the offenders.

The English government had presented a note requesting explanation as to the object of the Spanish government in concentrating troops at Algesiras, in the immediate vicinity of Gibraltar.

The Moniteur announces the death of the Emperor of Morocco, and that his successor had been proclaimed.

TURKEY.—A disturbance in Candia, caused by the collection of certain taxes from the Greeks, had taken place. Five tax gatherers had been murdered, and two battalions of soldiers had been sent to arrest the ringleaders.

A Circassian deputation had arrived at Constantinople, and presented to the ambassadors of the several powers a protest against the invasion of their country by Russia, and stating that the whole of their province would be forced to submit if they were abondoned by the Porte.

A great fire had occurred at Merzeroum, and the town had again experienced repeated shocks of earthquake.

Reward of Honesty—Beautiful and Touching Incident.

Johnny Moore is the name of a bright-eyed, jolly faced lad, twelve or fourteen years of age, whose invalid and widowed mother, living on Morgan street, he helps to support his mother by the sale of newspapers and by such errands and small jobs as he may chance to fall in with. Johnny, who is the hero of the pleasant and truthful incident we are about to record, is extremely neat in his attire, though his clothes may not have always been the best, and may have shown in sundry patches and mended rents, the results of both poverty and frugal care. In short, Johnny is just such a boy as we used to "read about" in Sunday School books.—Yesterday morning he was trudging along Broadway, between Franklin Avenue and Wash street, when he chanced to stumble against a large pocket-book which he picked up and found to contain a large number of bank notes and papers. While he was meditating on the sudden riches he had amassed, and which he had slid into a capacious pocket, or perhaps racking his youthful mind whether to seek the owner or conceal his fortune, a gentleman rushed by him in an anxious, hurried, nervous manner which convinced the boy he was looking for *something,* and he thought he knew what.

"Have you lost anything?" asked Johnny, "Yes—my pocket-book," was the gentleman's answer: "have you seen it?"

The little fellow "expected" he had—he didn't know, though. What kind of pocket-book was it?

This led to an adjournment to a neighboring store, where the flushed and almost breathless individual "of the first part" proceeded to say that the pocket-book was a large black one, containing one thousand two hundred dollars in bank bills, and some accounts, a strip of red moroco binding underneath the flap being inscribed "Robert Thomas, Covington, Ky." The description tallied, and Johnny's eyes snapped with cheerfulness as he placed the treasure, just as he had found it, into the strangers hands; and we opine there was greater joy in that one act than ten thousand dollars could have purchased, at the expense of a guilty conscience.

Mr. Thomas hardly seemed to know which to feel most—relief on the recovery of the money and papers, or gratitude to the lad and admiration of his honesty. Taking Johnny by the hand, whose bounding heart (he knew not why), had by this time "splashed tears into his eyes," the gentleman took him to a clothing store and dressed him out from top to toe, in a bran new suit. Then, proceeding to a jewelry store purchased a good silver watch, upon which he directed to be engraved these words: "Robert Thomas to little Johnny Moore. St. Louis, Sept. 3d, 1859. Honesty is the best policy."—Not even content with this, the generous stranger placed in a neat beed purse five twenty dollar gold pieces, which he directed the lad to give his mother.

We shall not attempt to portray the emotions of the boy. If his quivering lips, and chocked utterance, and the smile that strove so hard to get through the great watery globes that trembled in his eyes, failed to tell what was going on in his heart, how shall we tell it?

St. Louis Republican, Sept. 5.

Arrival of the Steamer New York—Further European News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The steamer New York, from Southampton, with dates to the 6th instant, has arrived. Her advices have generally been anticipated, but there are some interesting items in the papers received by her.

The Independence Belge has a Paris letter saying that the Emperor made peace merely for the purpose of putting down the naval supremacy of England, and unless she submits quietly to have her naval estimates fixed by France there must be war.

NOT VERY COMPLIMENTARY.—A man went to a judge to be qualified for an office. Said he, "Hold up your hand; I'll swear you, but all creation couldn't qualify you."

How Will the Great Eastern Sail.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES—*Sir:*—As there is among the public a very prevalent idea that there will be "no motion in the Great Eastern, even during the heaviest gale of wind," permit me to point out at least two positions in which there will be very considerable "liveliness," to use a nautical password, if the experiment which she is destined to exemplify be vigorously carried out.

The leading characteristic of the Great Eastern—that in which she differs from every other ship hitherto constructed—is that she shall, under no circumstances, be compelled to lie to, nor in any way to diverge from her great circle course, by any action of wind or wave.

She is to sail exclusively a great circle course, and is not to be hove to or allowed to run free, or run out of a gale, (unless she has the heels of it,) nor generally to have recourse to any of those dodges which are resorted to to ease a ship under stress of weather. That she will do all this, no one who has admired her noble symmetry and exquisite lines, will for a moment doubt; but will she achieve this *desideratum,* and be free of all mrtion at the same time?

Her dimensions are based upon certain calculations of the late Dr. Scoresby, which assigned six hundred and eighty feet as the extreme length between the crests of two waves, with an average depth in the intervening trough of sixty feet, or a mean elevation and depression of thirty feet each way, above and below the level of the ocean at rest.

I do not wish to impugn the Rev. Doctor's hard earned experience, but adopting his method of calculation, as detailed in an early number of Household Words, I once measured eight hundred feet between the crests, when lying to in the Collins steamer Baltic, in which measurement I was confirmed by Captain Comstock; and I rather think that Captain Harrison himself was in command of the Africa when she, starting from Liverpool three days after us, experienced the same gale on the 11th of October, 1854.

Upon these data the Great Eastern was constructed, and care was taken to make her so enormously strong amidships that there would be no defection or "hogging" when she was suspended by bow and stern over a trough six hundred and eighty feet wide, with barely any water under her centre, or riding the crest of a wave with bow and stern almost out of water.

As has been well remarked, she is built on the same tubular principle as the Menal Railway viaduct, only vastly stronger, as each compartment is only 0-10 the length of that suspension tube. Her bottom is also constructed of two segments of a very oblate elipse—about six feet on each side of the mesial plane being almost flat, and, as all the world knows, unprovided with keel.

Now, suppose on her voyage out to Portland (which implies on an average a W. S. W. course) she happens to be struck by a gale from due north. It is obvious that, if the Great Eastern is rigorously kept on her course, the trough of 680 feet wide, over which she is suspended, will not be spanned by even her great length, inasmuch as she crosses it diagonally.

Now, I contend, as the wave catches her beneath the quarter, where, from her great sharpness forward, she is rather inclined to be lean, she must roll, and having no keel, it will be a very severe roll—not in the remotest degree dangerous, but still quite enough to discompose a landsman.

In the second place, suppose she is running before a heavy gale of wind, it is equally manifest that a modification of the foregoing will take place, the difference being that, instead of a rolling, there must be what is technically called a "sending" motion, with the certainty, in case of a short sea, of a very severe shock to the stern post, though, I repeat, her great strength renders this compartively unimportant. I am only speaking of her as a comfortable ship in a very heavy sea.

Suppose, thirdly, that, still sailing from Holyhead for Portland, immediately after rounding Malin Head or Cape Clear, she should happen to encounter a westerly gale, which is likely, for the time it lasts, to knock up quite as high a sea as any other; the sea will catch her on the starboard bow, while her stern is still descending into the trough. As, however, she will be advancing at a rate of about ten knots, she will burst through the wave quite motionless, it is true, riding majestically through from wave to wave. As, however, the waves will pass her with their own velocity of about thirty miles an hour, *plus* her speed of twelve miles an hour, in all forty-two miles an hour, there will be a tolerable lash of spray.

When a ship is lying-to in a heavy sea, a little dexterous manipulation of the wheel will keep her comparatively dry. Let her fall off but a single point, and, even though she has bare steerage way on her, stand by for a green sea. Such was the case with the America when she had to put back some three years ago. The height out of the water of the Great Eastern, and the concavity of her upper lines forward will prevent her taking a sea on board, but she will be covered with spray forward as far nearly as the paddle-box.

The peculiarity of build already noted in her bottom, will prevent her long turning, in the event of any sudden emergency, such as she is likely to meet among the coral reefs of the Eastern seas, or the crowded water highways of our own sea-girt isle, except at an expense of steward's crockery painful to contemplate. To unpracticed voyagers I should explain that the same principle in natural philosophy which makes a circus horse lean towards the centre of the ring causes a steamship to do the same, if suddenly compelled to veer at a high angle to her previous course. I repeat the strength and proportions of this noble ship are such as to preclude the idea of danger; but, as to absolute freedom from motion, a sea abeam of only 250 feet from crest to crest (i. e., a sea at right angles to her direct course) will certainly cause her to roll, and, having no keel, she will roll worse than usual.

Old Ocean is proud of this last splendid specimen of enterprise, but he is not resigned to being utterly ignored by young ladies and seedy dandies; nor will he, even at the price of a big ship, submit to be ridden over roughshod. Let us be content with an average of twenty miles an hour, a safe route to our Eastern possessions, and exemption from motion, save in exceptional cases, and let us bid the good ship "God speed," and wish the spirited officials, from the chairman and Captain Harrison downwards, a pleasant, rapid voyage, and a great commercial success.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
VATES ANTE FACTUM.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Gen. Scott's Mission to Vancouver—His Duty of Restoring the National Comity—Government Revenues, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—It is supposed that Lieut. Gen. Scott will reach Victoria by the 16th of October, where he will have an interview with Gov. Douglas and other British authorities upon the subject, not of the boundary dispute, with which neither he nor they have anything to do, but of the more pressing and critical question of national comity, which has been raised by the precipitate action of Gen. Harney.

It is not probable that the British authorities of Vancouver and Columbia will take any rash and decisive steps until they receive orders from England, in reply to the dispatches taken out by Col. Hawkins. The interval may, if Gen. Scott arrives at Vitoria in time, be usefully employed in a negotiation, through which it may be mutually agreed that the forces of both parties shall be withdrawn—that is that the question of courtesy shall be settled by a return to the *status in quo ante.*—Gen. Scott's skill in matters of military etiquette has often been displayed with great advantage to the country.

But it is to be regarded as certain that Lord Palmerston, viewing the act of Gen. Harney as an indignity to the British government, will promptly send orders for the dislodgment of our troops from the island of San Juan, at all hazards. Unless the question of comity be settled by Gen. Scott in the manner above referred to, a collision will probably occur, and "American blood will be shed on American soil," whereupon this country will be involved in a serious difficulty with Great Britain.—The orders in reference to the islands in dispute, which were issued during the late administration, were binding on Gen. Harney, inasmuch as they had not been revoked or modified.

The revenue from imports may be expected to fall off for some months to come, as compared with the revenue of the past six months. It may be doubted whether there will remain any surplus in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year. In one estimate lately made in a New York paper, whereby a large surplus is made to appear, the suspended appropriations for the Postoffice Department amounting to over ten millions are omitted.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1859.

Wires Down.

We received no telegraphic dispatches yesterday in consequence of the wires being down north of this place.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—The news by the recent arrivals from Europe is of a character far from reassuring to the friends of peace, and would seem to indicate that the philosophers who assumed war to be the normal condition of mankind, were not far from right.

Recent articles in the official French paper, the *Moniteur*, traced (so it is asserted) directly to the Emperor himself, are hardly less threatening in their tone towards England, than similar official givings out were towards Austria, prior to the outbreak of the war in Italy. This, coupled with the tone of the *Independence Belge*, published at Brussels, which says that England must consent to have her Navy estimates revised by France, or abide the hazard of a war with that country.

The importance attached to the remarks of the *Independence* arises from the fact that the particular number of that paper containing them was allowed to pass freely into France, whereas previously it had been stopped at the frontier.

The Chinese news is also startling, as any such crushing repulse of European troops by Chinese forts is wholly unexampled, and the report that Russian faces were distinguished among those manning the guns, seems by no means improbable, as, indeed, the changed conduct of the Celestials cannot otherwise be accounted for. It may be fortuitous, but it looks something like the result of design, that of those killed in the attack upon the forts at the mouth of the Pieho River, but fourteen were French, and about five hundred English. One might be tempted to ask which were the allies—the French and English outside of the forts, or the French outside and the Russians inside, while the English were the victims. We may be mistaken, but it strikes us that if we all live long enough, we will see war between England and France, and we need not wait to be very old either.

The peculiar conduct of Spain is also beginning to give some uneasiness. Not long since her forts at Tarifa fired upon an English mail steamer, now her troops are concentrating in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, where her engineers have been surveying lines for some time past. She gives an evasive reply to the demands of England, while the Madrid journals publish articles urging the necessity of taking Gibraltar from the English.

That this tone has its promptings at the Tuilleries, either from Louis Napoleon or his Spanish wife, there can hardly be a doubt, and that all these things are fully appreciated in England, is made manifest by the continued preparations going on there. The Navy, so far as ships and guns are concerned, never was in such a state, but the men!—the men *will not* enter the navy, while they can get employment at higher rates in the commercial marine, especially while flogging is so extensively practiced at the option of officers who frequently have no sympathy with the men. In France they have a conscription for the sea service as well as for the land. In England they used to impress sailors, but no government would now dare to try that game, so that they must coax people to ship, and the result is that their national vessels are badly and insufficiently manned.

ALONE IN HIS GLORY.—Mr. Pennington, of the Newbern *Progress*, in some remarks on the occasion of entering upon the second volume of the Weekly issue of that paper, indulges in some reflections upon the fate of newspapers in Newbern; and certainly the record of deaths and casualties is rather a full one, since within the last eighteen months some six publications have died out there, leaving the *Progress* as the sole surviving representative of the Press in the "Athens" of North Carolina.

The truth about it is that there are very few more risky things than the starting of newspapers, and few indeed in which the failures preponderate so largely over the successes. Parties, who are not themselves printers, must labor under considerable difficulties in carrying on newspapers in North Carolina, since the margin of profits at best, is small, and all the elements must be brought to bear to enable the balance to foot up on the right side.

The *Progress* is doing well. It is managed with tact, talent and energy, and is a *news* paper in the fullest sense of the word.

The organ of hope must be large with the youthful members of the literary or editorial profession, for we have never known a paper that wasn't going ahead enormously just after being started, and we have witnessed suspensions for want of support following immediately on the heels of boasts of business and circulation that made us ashamed of our own slow progress, and yet we *have* progressed and some others have faded out.

TAXES.—We understand that the gross amount of State taxes collected by the Sheriff of this County are $32,286 58, nett paid to the Treasury of the State $30,995 12.

Of the gross amount collected $19,948 76 was from property listed before a magistrate, and $12,337 82 from other sources. This is over 25 per cent advance upon the revenue of last year, which is said to be about the average increase so far under the revenue law of the last legislature.

NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY INSTITUTE.—We are in the receipt of a neatly printed pamphlet copy of the Regulations for the Military Institute at Charlotte, N. C. —Charlotte: H. L. Alexander & Co., Printers, 1859.

We learn that the buildings for the above institution are on the most liberal scale, and that nothing has been left undone in that respect, while the faculty embraces the highest scientific talent that could be procured. We notice that while the *curriculum* of study embraces the larger part of the usual collegiate course, higher value is attached to Engineering, Mathematics and other practical branches, than to classical or merely ornamental studies.

Harper for October.

We have from Mr. Kelley, Market street, Harper's Magazine for October. The illustrated articles are "Daniel Boone;" "A Visit to the Guajiquero Indians," and the "Virginians," the long serial by Thackeray, which is to be completed in the next number. Price 25 cents.

ENLARGEMENT.—The Charleston *Courier*, one of the very best papers in the country, comes to us enlarged and improved in appearance, being now among the largest sized sheets on our exchange list; it has always been one of the handsomest and best.

KINGSVILLE HOTEL.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that this valuable property is offered for sale or lease. It is situated at the Junction of the Camden and the Columbia Branches of the South Carolina Railroad, as also at the terminus of the Wilmington & Manchester line, and is thus in the way of *all* the travel by both the upper and the lower route.—Our impression is, that it is a very commodious house, and calculoted to do a good business.

Editorial Visit.

We had the pleasure, this week, of seeing our very clever young friend Mr. Banks, the Junior Editor of the *Fayetteville Carolinian*. Mr. Banks was on his way home after a pretty general tour, as we noticed by our State exchanges. Whether anybody's cousin had anything to do with our young friend's movements, we cannot say. Shouldn't wonder.

Cape Fear and Ocean Steam Navigation Company.

The last Legislature of North Carolina passed a bill incorporating the above Company, and granting a very liberal charter.

The Commissioners named in the act of incorporation are E. A. Keith, S. N. Martin, W. H. McRary, Gaston Meares, John J. Hedrick, A. McLean and W. R. Utley.

We learn that a meeting of the Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Kidder & Martin in this town, present S. N. Martin, W. R. Utley, E. A. Keith, A. McLean, W. H. McRary. S. N. Martin was appointed chairman of the meeting.

A Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the Stock of the Company, John J. Hedrick, W. R. Utley and A. McLean, being the portion to attend to such duty in town, and W. H. McRary, S. N. Martin and E. A. Keith in the country; Gaston Meares in New York. It is the design of the Commissioners to open books at an early day, and push the enterprise into operation.

E. A. Keith, W. R. Utley and S. N. Martin were appointed a Committee of Correspondence.

Our Roads.

We are pleased to learn that notwithstanding all the discouragements and "ruinous competitions" under which our line of railroads has had to labor during the present year, the receipts so far have been somewhat in advance of those for the corresponding months of the year preceding. Such at least is the case with the Wilmington & Weldon Road, although it is proper to remark that some extra items have also swelled the expenses to a point above those of last year. The freighting business of the road is improving.

We cannot speak so certainly about the Manchester Road. *That* will no doubt suffer some diminution in the amount received from freight on Cotton, as Charleston is now free from yellow fever, whereas, last Fall, it was severely afflicted, thus causing shippers to send produce and receive goods by this port, which usually take the Charleston Route. For all this there is no reason for despondency of the prospects of the Road.

Duplin.

Our Associate visited Kenansville this week, it being the regular term of the Superior Court for that County. Judge R. M. Sanders holds Court. The Judge is still lame from the effects of the fall he got during the Summer at Carolina City. We believe the Judge fell in getting out of the Cars.

There appears to have been no cases of public importance before the Court. No capital cases or grave felonies; nothing beyond the usual misdemeanors which *will* happen every where.

The people of Duplin appear to be doing well. The general health of the county is good, and, spite of the complaint of "hard times," there are decided evidences of advancement and prosperity, which are as well deserved by the Duplin people as by any other people that we know of, for it would be hard to find a cleverer a population in or out of the State. The Associate found his friends ready to come up to the support of the Journal liberally. He returns them his best thanks.

☞D. PIGOTT, Broker and Auctioneer, sold this morning, at private sale, six Shares of W. & W. R. R. Stock at $75 per share, 90 days.—*Daily Journal, 28th inst.*

For the Journal.

The Medical Board, No. 3.

That the Medical Board Bill is one of the most important acts of the last Legislature is manifest, from the general interest it has already created, both within and without the regular profession. Within the ranks it has given new springs to the energy and ambition of medical students. This is natural from the stimulus of an assurance that before they can be legally recognized by our State as practitioners, they will be obliged to sustain a more trying and searching examination, moral and professional, than that generally required by the Medical Colleges. It is inducing them to be more studious, more disposed to submit to that just and reasonable office discipline, which every physician should require of his students, and less inclined to those habits of indolence and irregularities of conduct which, unfortunately, at the present day, are too often characteristic of medical students. Even in these important respects, then, the force and moral bearing of the law is already operating for good. That some students—those who do not study, and who are seeking, not so much to become prepared to practice, as to obtain a diploma, and who can easily pass the Medical Colleges—should denounce the Board as unjust and tyrannical, is to be expected. They under-estimate the just requirements and responsibilities of the calling in which they seek to engage.—They dread the coming examination of our own State Medical Tribunal, and not the mere pittance of ten dollars for a license, and the expenses to and from Raleigh and Morganton where the Board will meet for examination. The student, rich or poor, who has spent his time and one or two thousand dollars to obtain a diploma, will not shrink from, nor complain of, the comparatively insignificant loss of time, expense, and trouble to be incurred in the proper attempts to obtain the still greater prize of a license from this Board. This license will be of more value than a Medical diploma, as they are generally awarded, and so it will be estimated by the Medical profession and the community. And that student who has not the diligence and ambition to seek proper legal authority to practice from this State Tribunal, may as well hang his harp upon the willow, so far as an honorable and deserved success is concerned. But I am not disposed to admit that the number of this class of students is large in our State, at this time. I feel assured that all who have a becoming love for the profession—all who have a true conception of the claims of society and of the profession upon them, and who from their very calling are ready to war with the prejudices and intolerance of ignorance and the presumptous pretensions of empiricism, will be willing to come before this Board, with trembling anxiety it may be, but with a confident reliance that they will be passed upon by those who will do equal and impartial justice to them and to the commonwealth. Who that has a single spark of professional pride, will be willing to walk our streets as a Physician, or with saddle bags on horseback to ford the running streams and brave the rugged roads and heat and cold of country practice, and have the brand of inferiority placed upon him by the sneering remarks of the community, that he would not go before the Board for fear of being rejected?

Again: though the great mass of the intelligent and high minded of the profession recognize the necessity and advocate the existence of the Board, there *are* those calling themselves *regular physicians* who oppose it as unnecessary. You will generally find such men *behind* in their profession, though they are the last to admit such a galling fact. Too indolent to study, or too bigoted to learn, they strive to make up deficiencies by trying to induce every company, public and private, in which they may chance to fall, to believe that they have great skill; that they perform marvelous cures, and that they possess transcendant claims to practice. Such practitioners are in every town, almost every village, and at nearly every cross roads. They generally set themselves up as specially qualified to advise and legislate on Medical politics, and many of them are down upon the Medical Board. With no fixed principles of their own, except to humbug and deceive those with whom they deal, they are every body's man, and every body's friend; ever ministering to the prevailing prejudices and fashions, right or wrong, of the community in which they reside. They are, at heart, opposed to that spirit of enlightened medical progress which seeks the public welfare and the improvement of the profession, and let no occasion pass to make an insidious attack upon those gallant spirits that lead the van in this noble work. Were they obliged to be examined by the Medical Board they object to, they would be the very *first* to fall the deserved victims of that rigid examination; that loyalty to truth; to principle; to science, and to the State, which, I doubt not, will influence the Board to do their duty.

From such medical damagogues I turn to our medical students with sympathy and hope, and solicit you not to allow the sophistry of presumptuous opponents to prejudice you against the Board. Their opposing suggestions are but syren voices to allure you from the paths of study; of honor, and of usefulness. A diploma is not to be despised, but to be diligently sought for as desirable; but what is worth far more is an ardent love for your profession; a determination to thoroughly understand the delicate offices and complicated machinery of the human system, a well grounded confidence in your abilities to administer properly to its various derangements and diseases, and an honest assurance, that as gentlemen and as physicians, you merit the patronage of the community. This sort of feeling, there convictions, one of higher value than all the deplomas in the land. It is just what the Legislature would have you to feel who passed the law, and exactly what the Board would have you to realize in the performance of their duty; and it is only what you are to yourselves and to the State that you should feel, and know, and realize. Those who would have you thus prepared for practice are your best friends, and in a coming day you will more fully acknowledge this truth; for be ye well assured, that if you enter upon its labors, unprepared, you will regret it; you will feel your mistake, and keen reproaches of conscience and of duty that will, render you more miserable than you can now imagine, unless, flinging all feeling of conscience to the dogs, you rush recklessly into demagogueism and empiricism.

Then apply yourselves earnestly and faithfully to the task of achieving whatever is necessary to the attainment of a sound and substantial medical and surgical education. No occupation, no study appointed to man, can lay a heavier task upon the mind than that of medicine. To be well understood, all his faculties must be employed. Here the highest intellect ever vouchsafed to man can find ample space—here is verge and scope enough for the mind of *any* man.

A FRIEND TO THE BILL.

Sept. 28th, 1859.

Correspondence.

KENANSVILLE, Sept. 26th, 1859.

Dear Sir: You have been selected by the Executive Committee of the Duplin Agricultural Society, to deliver an Address on the subject of Agriculture, at their next annual Fair to be held near Kenansville, on the 18th November next. In addition to the request of the Committee, allow me to say that your selection has given general satisfaction to the Society, and they therefore hope you will not decline there request.

Very respectfully &c.

O. R. KENAN.

WILLIAM S. DEVANE, ESQ.

KENANSVILLE, Sept. 26th, 1859.

O. R. KENAN, ESQ.,

Dear Sir: Yours of to-day informing me that I had been selected by the Executive Committee of the Duplin Agricultural Society to deliver an address at the next annual Fair, has been received. The information that I possess of Agriculture little qualifies me to discharge the duties to which you have seen fit to invite me. But I do not feel at liberty to decline taking a part in the great interest of our county. Relying upon your indulgence and that of the Society I will accept your invitation.

Allow me, sir, through you to tender my thanks to the Executive Committee for this unexpected and flattering notice; and to you, sir, for this as well as many other expressions of kindness and regard I am much indebted.

Very Respectfully, &c.

WM. S. DEVANE.

FLORIDA RAILROAD.—A late issue of the Charleston *Mercury* contains the following significant paragraph:

"We learn, informally, that Hon. D. L. Yulee has purchased two steamers for the route between Cedar Keys and New Orleans, on the proposed great through mail route of the seaboard, and that two iron steamboats have been contracted to be built for the portion of the route between Charleston and Fernandina."

The *East Floridian*, of the 8th inst. says, "the road continues steadily to progress. Chunky Pond, the present head of the road, is twenty-five miles beyond Gainesville, making the number of miles ironed and in running order one hundred and twenty-two."

This, we believe, leaves but 28 miles unfinished.—From the present terminus stages now run to Cedar Key, connecting with the New Orleans steamers bound to Tampa, Key West and Havana on the 1st and 16th of the month, and on the 12th and 26th with the steamers on their return trips to St. Marks, Apalachicola, Pensacola and New Orleans. We suggest to our friends now in the North, whether it would not be well to give this route a trial.

In connection with the foregoing we may mention the fact that one or more of the commission houses in Charleston has lately been advancing on cotton grown in this vicinity in expectation of receiving it by shipment from St. Marks to Cedar Keys, and thence over the Florida Railroad to Fernandina, and by steamer to Charleston. It is asserted, that while freight and charges by this route to and at Charleston, will be less than at New York, the price of our staple, judging from the quotations the past season, will be better at the former than the latter port.

It is with some pleasure that we chronicle these indications of the progress and prospects of the Florida Road. Though owning not one dollar of stock in it—with no expectation of making a dime by its success or losing by its failure—we shall, nevertheless, feel as much pleasure in its completion and successful working as any of those who have embarked both their characters and fortunes in the adventure.—*Tallahassee Floridian.*

Any one who has lived in Cincinnati (write Brads) for ten or fifteen years, will remember E. the tailor, one of the oldest and best of his craft, as well as one of the jolliest, always as ready to take a joke as to give one. It used to be considered the "fair thing" among a "select party" to send persons to his store for articles at variance with what usually constitutes the stock in trade of members of his profession. It so happened one day, as one of the "party" above mentioned was descending the steps of the Burnett House, he encountered a specimen of Kentucky, who inquired of him where he could purchase a jewsharp. Of course he was directed to E.'s store, as the establishment where they kept the largest assortment at the most reasonable prices. Our friend proceeded at once to the place indicated, and found E. (who, by the way, was troubled with an impediment of speech) waiting on a customer, and, after stating his wants, was politely requested to w wait a few mo-ments. After despatching his business with the aforesaid customer, he gravely approached Kentucky with a pair of "glove stretchers" and observed in a very mild tone, "W-we shall h-have to t-take your mum-mum measure," whereupon he inserted the stretcher into his mouth, spreading open his countenance to the full extent of the "stretch," and with a face indicating the utmost seriousness, remarked to the astonished Kentuckian, "Y-young man, w-we haven't ger-ger-got any of your s-s-size.

Boston Post.

INCREASED VALUE OF LANDS IN EDGECOMBE, N. C.—We learn, says the Tarboro' *Southerner*, of Saturday, that Dr. J. H. Baker, of this town, has sold his plantation on Swift Creek, in this county, containing 601 acres, to Mr. Wm. L. Hart, of the firm of Weddell & Hart, for $14,000. About ten years ago Mr. Robert D. Hart sold his tract of land, 770 acres, to Mr. Lemon S. Dunn, for $5,600. Mr. Dunn added about 230 acres to the tract, and sold it about four years ago to Messrs. D. B. Bell & A. J. M. Whitehead, for $14,000. Bell & Whitehead two years ago divided the tract, selling 400 acres for $6,000 to Messrs. Almon & Benj. T. Hart—and the remaining 600 acres to Dr. Baker for $9,000. The above transactions may be regarded as fair illustrations of the progressive value of lands in this county during the last ten years.

REMARKABLE MARRIAGE.—The Diara of Madrid relates the following romantic story:

A few years ago, an English nobleman, a grandee of the first water and an eccentrician of the wildest school, honored New York with his presence and his money.

He lived strictly incognito, and his sole amusement consisted in wandering in the streets after nightfall, and in relieving those of his fellow creatures who had experienced the pains of poverty or the penalties of dissipation.

While upon one of his humane excursions he encountered a female who tenderly solicited alms.

Inquiring, he found her to be an orphan of surpassing beauty, with an intelligent mind and of excellent education, reduced to abject destitution from the death of her father, shot in the Mexican war.

The titled Howard, wearied at his bachelor existence and won by the romance of the beggar's history, tendered to her his heart, his coronet, and his hand. The sequel, according to the Diara, is, that at a recent ball given by the Russian Emperor, a duchess, radiant with beauty and sparkling with diamonds, won the hearts of all observers.

The distinguished lady was the ci-devant mendicant of the New York streets.

CRUEL.—The Duke of Rutland has proposed marriage to the Princess Mary, sister of the Duke of Cambridge but Queen Victoria, who is a cousin, refuses her consent The Princess is said to be getting along in years, and is anxious to marry the Duke of Rutland, and would certainly do so, but for the objection of her Royal Highness. Cruel woman! The queen is the last person who should oppose marriage.

THE CONDITION OF MR. P. O. SIMMS.—This estimable young gentleman, who was shot by John H. Melton, of Madison Parish, Louisiana, last Tuesday night, still remains in almost the same state of prostration as noticed in yesterday's paper. In his room at the Exchange Hotel, Simms has received every attention that medical skill, friendship and esteem could bestow on him in his present state. Yesterday he appeared somewhat easier. No further attempt was made to find the bullet; but as he is a young, healthful and strong man, Nature may, by some miraculous turn, yet do something in his favor. We trust such may be the case, yet his surgical attendants state that in this probability there remains but barely the consolation of a hope.

Natural dignity of mind or manners can never be concealed—it ever commands respect. Assumed dignity, or importance, our ridicule and contempt.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The German Confederation.

When the two Emperors talked together at Villa Franca and planned an Italian Confederacy, somewhat after the German fashion, they must have know that the German Confederacy was an unmanageable and, in many respects, a useless affair. The Germans themselves have continually found it so, and they are constantly trying to modify their system and strengthen their union. As an illustration of this, we copy the following resolutions lately passed at a meeting held in Eisenach, and consisting of representatives from twenty-one of the States into which Germany is divided:

"1. We see in the present political situation great danger for the indepence of our German fatherland, which have been increased rather than diminished by the peace concluded between Austria and France.

"2. These dangers arise from the imperfect federal constitution of Germany, and they can only be avoided by a speedy change in this constitution.

"3. To this end it is necessary that the German Diet should be replaced by a firm, strong and permanent Central Government, and that a National Assembly should be called.

"4. In the present circumstances, it is only by Prussia that effectual steps can be taken to reach this end.—To secure the initiative of Prussia must therefore be the object of our efforts.

"5. Should Germany be again threatened from without, before the Central Government is definitively constituted, the conduct of her military forces and diplomatic relations abroad must be confided to Prussia.

"6. It is the duty of every German to give his support to the Prussian Government, so long as its aims coincide with the aims and necessities of Germany, and its actions are directed to securing for Germany a strong, free and united constitution.

"7. We expected from all friends of the German Fatherland, whether they belong to the Democratic or Constitutional party, that they will prefer the national independence and union to the claims of party, and will work together with one accord and with perseverence to arrive at a strong German unity."

A Central Government with a National Assembly is the plan proposed, and it is evidently to be a sort of imitation of the government at Washington, modified, of course, by the metaphysical ideas of the Germans. Some of the members of the Confederacy, particularly Austria, will object to the prominent position assigned to Prussia in the resolutions. Hapsburg and Brandenburg have long been jealous of one another, and Hapsburg has particularly disliked the rapid growth of Brandenburg towards a position as a first-rate power in Europe. But Prussia has Russia and England to support her, and is better liked than Austria is by the minor German States. But Austrian and Bavarian influence will be sufficient to defeat the Eisenach plan, and we only refer to it as an indication of the discontent of the Germans with their confederate system.

A WOMAN INSTANTLY TORN TO PIECES.—This morning, Mrs. Schnabel, a young French creole, whose husband is engineer in Merrill's Drug Mills, on St. Charles street, had her dress caught in the cogs of a wheel, and she was drawn in between it and the shaft. Her legs, arms and backbone were instantly crushed to atoms.—The effect of the shock was so great as to break the machinery in several places. Her husband, in vain, tried to rescue her, and when the awful fact flashed upon his mind that she was dead, his grief knew no bounds. Mrs. Schnabel was an intelligent, industrious woman, and much devoted to her husband and child.

St. Louis Evening Bulletin, 17th.

SUPPOSED POISONING AFFAIS AT WILLIAMSTON, S. C.—A number of the attendants upon the ball given at Williamston, were seriously affected by something either in the food or drink. The cases have been so numerous as to warrant the suspicion that poison was used. We are informed that a Mr. Cheatham, a gentleman about forty-five years of age, from near Abbeville, has since died from the effects. Also, a free colored barber, by the name of Louis Green, formerly from Sumter, but late of this place, has also died. There are various and conflicting rumors; some persons asserting that there must have been poison, others being positive that the malady was caused by a too free indulgence in the great quantity of fruit provided. We shall await further and more definite information.

Columbia South Carolinian.

A story is told of an artist who became fascinated by the beauty of the famous courtesan of Henry III. of France, Diana of Poictiers. The artist came to see her and found the King in her luxurious apartments. Disgusted and heart-crushed, he vanished, but was found dead beside a new painting, in his studio:

"A smile upon his lips, as if death had come to him in the sweet aspect of the consoler! His easel lay beside him, the colors but half dried up, and the brush still lingered in the hand which had lost its cunning.—The picture was a master piece; so ripe was its coloring, so exquisite its conception, one could not but feel that the artist had lavished upon it all the inspirations of his genius. It was the portrait of a beautiful woman, whose mature loveliness was rendered with a wonderful fidelity. She was represented reclining upon a silken couch, and by her side—strange fancy of the artist, and bitter satire—hovered the Evil One, with a mocking smile upon his lips! The finder, wisely, had the canvass concealed from vulgar eyes, for in the beauty he recognized—Diana de Poictiers!"

MR. SWANN'S TENDER OF RESIGNATION.—It will be remarked that Mr. Swann promises to resign "when he is convinced of any withdrawal of confidence on the part of those who placed him in power." Now, it is notorious that Mr. Swann was placed in power by the ruffin clubs. It must be understood that he does not intend to resign until "they withdraw their confidence." The prospect of withdrawal is about as slight as that of his "using all the powers with which he is entrusted for the protection of the people and the purity of the ballot-box."—No sane man believes he will do either.

Baltimore Republican.

A NEW MASONIC STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—General Washington was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Fredericksburg, Va., and was initiated November 4th, 1752. The fact is interesting to all Masons, while it is especially a source of pride to the old lodge at Fredericksburg. It has been deemed proper to procure a statue of Washington, by Powers, and an order to that effect was given some time since. The statue arrived at New York from Leghorn a few days since. It is the property of the Fredericksburg Lodge, and has been paid for by voluntary contributions of the Masonic order generally. It cost $5,000, and is somewhat larger than life. It was proposed also to erect a building at Fredericksburg suitable for the statue, and to inaugurate it with appropriate ceremonies.

COLORED PERSONS IN NEW ORLEANS.—A New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says:—'The delusion prevails very generally throught the country that New Orleans is the Gehenna of the black man. It is his paradise, and a short walk, on Sunday afternoon will demonstrate clearly the patent fact that in no city in any of the free States are such privileges extended to the colored population in New Orleans. In Boston a white man cannot smoke in the streets—in New Orleans a negro can."

ANTIDOTE TO STRYCHNINE.—Dr. Bewley, wishing to kill a mangy cur, and having read in Magendie's "Report on Strychnia" that the sixteenth of a grain will kill the largest dog, determined to make sure of this very little animal by giving it about half a grain. But either Magendie's statment was incorrect or the drug was adulterated, for at the end of ten minutes the dog, though suffering frightfully, was not dead. Dr. Bewley resolved to put him out of his misery at once, and accordingly mixed half a drachm of prussic acid with a little milk, and put it under the dog's snout. He lapped the milk with avidity, and in less than a minute vomited, got upon his legs, ran away and recovered.—*Literary Gaz.*

WON'T INSURE HER.—The London correspondent of the New York Hearld says the underwriters are very chary about insuring the Great Eastern, not one of whom have yet taken a guinea of risk on the vessel. The premium ask is from five to fifty per cent.

Many are the stories still related about Lord Seymour and his prowess; among others, that he once put seven policemen, who tried to interfere with his amusements, into a big tub, and set a green-grocer's stall, from the Marches des Innocents, on the top of it; and how another time, he floored a whole regiment of *commissionaires*, who attracted by his fame, had come expressly to his residence to try "le box." He was considerable "on the shoulder," was Seymour.

SALE OF HOGS.—Five hundred hogs were sold at Paris, Ky., last week, to be delivered between the 25th of November and the 10th of December, at $3 50 per one hundred pounds gross.

Charlton Morgan, of Ky., has been appointed consul at Messina, in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

The business portion of Madison, Lake county, Ohio, was mostly destroyed by fire on Friday last. The loss will reach $25,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Steamship Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, 1859.

The Steamship Vanderbilt arrived here yesterday from Southampton, with dates somewhat later than those brought by the City of Baltimore.

Spain had returned an evasive reply to the demand of England, touching the concentration of troops in the neighborhood of Gibraltar. Madrid journals publish articles urging the necessity of taking the place from the English. Great improvements have been ordered to be made to the fortifications of Dover.

The Pope had received Extreme Unction, or the Sacrament to the dying.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Circassian.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Sept. 28, 1859.

The Steamship Circassian arrived at this port yesterday from Galway, with dates from Liverpool to the 17th inst., being three days later.

The sailing of the Steamship Great Eastern has been delayed to the 20th of October.

Brunel, the great English Engineer, is dead. He died of Paralysis.

Nothing doing by the Zurich Conference.

France and England are pushing their expeditionary forces for China.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—The overland California mail, of the 2d has arrived. Fifteen buildings in the business portion of Columbia had been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $20,000. The San Francisco Bulletin publishes a letter from Capt. Walter announcing his arrived at Camp Floyd on the 15th, having materially shortened the route from Fort Dallas to Salt Lake.

The Fort Smith Times says the Indian agent Nalrash has been killed by a person named McKnett. Colonel Leiper, the agent for the Camanche Indians, had also been killed by the Indians.

Gov. Douglass, in replying to General Harney, denies that any outrages have been committed against any American citizens at San Juan, or that any British vessels have ever conveyed an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan to seize Americans.

From Mexico.

AUGUSTA, September 27.—Dates from Tampico to the 14th instant, have been received at New Orleans.—Gen. Garza is preparing to leave with reinforcements for the interior. The Liberal army now numbers 18,000. Nothing has transpired of the Degoledes movement. Gen. Woll has defeated the Liberals near Leon. Miramon is expected before San Luis Potosi.

Receipts of Gold from the Pike's Peak Diggings.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25th.—The Denver City correspondent of the Republican gives a statement of the receipts and shipments of gold, in its various forms, by the prominent business firms of Denver City and Auraria, showing the following aggregates: Receipts, $73,000; shipments, $45,000. The valuation of the gold is at $17 per ounce, which is much below its real value. The amount of gold brought to the States by private individuals is not included in this statement.

Mr. Gregory left Denver City on the 19th inst., for Georgia, with $25,000 in gold.

Not Coming—Official.

Lieut. Col. John S. Foster, of the Lecture Committee of the Mercantile Library Association, Boston, has received the following note from Charles Dickens:

GAD'S HILL PLACE,
Hingham by Rochester, Kent,
Wednesday night, 7th September, 1859.

Dear Sir:—I beg to assure you in reply to your obliging letter, that you are misinformed, and that I have no intention of visiting America in the ensuing autumn.

Faithfully yours, CHARLES DICKENS,

John S. Foster, Esq. [*Boston Courier.*

Bank of North-Carolina.

At a meeting of the Directors of this institution held in this City on Saturday last, the following branches were established, to be put in operation on the 1st of November next: Wilmington, Charlotte, Fayetteville, Tarborough, Windsor, Milton, and Morganton.

The Directors at Wilmington are John Dawson, President; Gilbert Potter, J. H. Dickson, E. P. Hall, and D. A. Lamont. Officers: W. Reston, Cashier; W. D. Smith, Teller; J. R. Wright, Discount Clerk and Bookkeeper

Directors at Charlotte: John Irwin, President; A. C. Steele, J. H. Carson, W. J. Hayes, and W. F. Phifer. Officers: T. W. Dewey, Cashier; S. E. Belk, Teller and Clerk.

Directors at Fayetteville: A. W. Steele, President: Geo. McNeill, E. L. Pemberton, S. J. Hinsdale, and Geo. Lauder. Officers: H. C. Lucas, Cashier; W. Huske, Teller; W. L. Rose, Bookkeeper and Discount Clerk.

No Directors appointed at Tarborough. Officers:—V. Chapman, Cashier; W. S. Baker, Teller and Clerk.

Directors of Windsor: Jonathan S. Tayloe, President; David Outlaw, J. E. Fanning, Lewis Thompson, J. C. Walton. Officers: L. S. Webb, Cashier, E. Webb, Clerk.

Directors at Milton: Samuel Watkins, President; Geo. A. Smith, M. McGehee, John Wilson, Geo. W. Thompson. W. R. Hill, Cashier.

Directors a Morganton: T. G. Walton, President; Dr. S. Tate, W. M. Walton, J. Rutherford, and W. C. Erwin. No officers appointed at present.

The following officers were appointed at the Principle Bank, Raleigh, G. W. Mordecai having been heretofore appointed President, and C. Dewey, Cashier, to-wit: W. E. Anderson, Teller; Jordan Womble, jr., Discount Clerk and Bookkeeper; Seaton Gales, Clerk.

THE SPY SYSTEM.—The New York Herald states that a system of espoinage is exercised in this country, just as despotic as that which is rife in France, and perhaps more potent. This system is carried on by means of mercantile agencies, whose ramifications extend throughout the whole country; and any one paying them for the privilege may inspect from their books, the most secret actions, including even the private matters of southern merchants, If a New York merchant is about to sell a bill of goods to one in Alabama, he goes to an agency and states that fact. Immediately the clerk who has charge of that particular section is called, and lays open the private life of the Alabamian to the eye of the inquirer. Even his marital relations are discovered and the kind of beverage with which he regales himself, as well as the condition of his finances. By this means, those agencies have it within their power to blast the prospects of a southern merchant, and ruin his character forever. The espoinage practiced by the French Emperor cannot do more among his own people. In view of these facts, southern merchants should be extremely cautious as to whom they deal with in the North.

Montgomery Advertiser.

SONS OF MALTA.—Old Jumble was recently initiated into the Order of the Sons of Malta, and graphically describes his introduction into the "vale of mysteries," as follows: "You are first grabbed and thrown into a tub of cold water, and forthwith several large men begin to stick pins into you. Hauling you out of the tub of water, they rush you into another department, and now new men make a lunge for you, dressed in disguise, and immediately commence pouring hot molasses into your hair and boots. Meanwhile a stream of cold water is flooded on to you, and a man dressed in black, thrusts a snuff-box in front of your nose, and all at once you begin to sneeze vociferously, and now the eager crowd begins to laugh and hurrah! Shoving you further along, the chief men and bottle-washers grab you by the nose, hair and coat tail, and in this way rid every bit of dry goods loose from your person, and again the crowd roars with tremendous laughter at your nude state, and with five or six men holding on to your hair and toes, forcing you up a soaped pole with pins and sharp sticks. You now begin to think you are forsaken by all God's people, and the devil has certainly got possession of you, knocking you on the head so that you see stars as numerous as they are in the milky way. You are handled in this kind of tantalizing way for two hours, when the officers give you a large dose of Hurrick's Sugar-Coated Pills and send you on your way rejoicing."

A trial has just terminated in England, resulting in establishing a law relative to kissing. A gentleman undertook to kiss a lady because she said he couldn't. A tussle ensued, both fell on the floor, and in the melee she bit the man's nose off—but did not get kissed. He brought a suit for damages, and the court ruled that a man has no right to run any such a risk with his nasal organ unless he was willing to stand what damages might come from such a trial of strength.

A young English lady was burned to death a few nights ago in her room in the Champs Elysees, Paris, as she was dressing for dinner. An unlighted match thrown away by her husband after lighting his segar, set fire to her dress, and, as usual, assistance came too late.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT ORGAN ON THE SAN JUAN SEIZURE.—The London Post of September 9th, the organ of the present English Administration, has an editorial on the recent occupation of San Juan Island by the United States troops, under General Harney's command. It rehearses the difficulties attending the Oregon question, and the ultimate surrender of that territory by England to the United States, and thinks Mr. Buchanan wishes "to surpass the high-handed policy which Mr. Polk pursued" towards Great Britain. It says:

The discovery of gold in California and in British Columbia, has, however, given a new interest to the entire northwestern portions of North America, and if, some ten or fifteen years ago, the Cabinet at Washington was determined to enforce its extreme rights over territories then comparatively valueless, no one can imagine that the occupation of an island which commands the entrance to the Fraser river, and therefore the gold regions of British Columbia, *is not an indication of that constant policy of aggression which dates from the enunciation of the celebrated Monroe doctrine.* The Americans have asserted that the line, if extended beyond the continent, would include not only this island, but the mouth of the Fraser river. If the assumption as to the mouth of the Frazer river be correct, and it is one which cannot be determined until an astronomical line has been actually marked, free access by means of a riparian convention must be accorded to the subject of this country. But the right of England to an island which lies on the coast must depend upon discovery and occupation. If the title of England to the Island of San Juan, or Bellevue, has to be determined, the convention of the Escurial, the ancient claims of Spain, and the present rights of England will have to be considered. *The boundary of the United States must of necessity have a termination on the Pacific coast.* The *whole territory* of New Albion, or New Caledonia, now called British Columbia, was first added to the British Crown by Drake; formal possession of the same territory was next taken by Cooke, and Vancouver, and against this the Americans have only to adduce the visit of Captain Gray, who merely commanded a merchant vessel which in no sense represented the nationality of the flag under which he sailed. Knowing the sensitive jealousy of the American people, we are afraid that English diplomacy may be incompetent to deal with that nationality aggressive spirit which has ever marked the policy of the United States. The occupation of an island, the sovereignty of which is still *sub judice*, and which must form the subject of negotiation, is an exercise of power to which the British Government cannot tamely submit.—We trust that the matter will engage the early attention of the Foreign office, and that no concessions will be made which are inconsistent with the dignity of the country *or with the security of those gold regions which will, we believe, be the means of extending British liberty, British institutions, and British commerce, on the northwest coast of the continent of North America.*

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—The following good story is told by the New York correspondent of the Boston Journal:

A little incident took place in New York a short time since that I will put in this place. We have a noted gentleman in New York, whom I will call T. He is a member of one of the New York clubs. Opposite to him was another person, who one evening sported an elegant diamond ring. It dazzled T. He wanted it; but the owner seemed to care little to part with it. Yielding at last to the importunity of T., the ring was sold for the sum of $600. It passed to T. amid the titterings and suppressed mirth of the crowd, which did not escape the quick ear of T. He knew that both the ring and the purchaser had been sold. T. said nothing. The next day he called upon a jeweler, and learned that the ring was paste, and was worth about $25. He called for some real diamonds, and among them found one not unlike his ring of paste. T. made a bargain with the jeweler for the use of the real diamond. He pledged $1200, the price of the diamond. He gave $100 for its use for a time. He had the paste removed from the setting and the real diamond put in its stead. Thus armed, he appeared among his associates at night, flourished his ring, and seemed to be in high glee, to the astonishment of his chums, who believed he had been sold.

But the advantage was with T. He talked about "fool and his money," &c.—said that if any gentleman present had a $1,200 ring that he wished to sell for $600, T. knew where a purchaser could be found. Bets were freely proposed that the diamond was not real. They were accepted. One man bet a $1,000; so did another; and two bet $500 each; and all were taken by T.—Umpires were chosen, the money and the ring put into their hands, and all said the stone was a diamond of the first water, and was worth not less than $1,200. T. quietly put the $3,000 in his pocket and went his way.—He carried the diamond back, recalled his $1,200, paid for the use of the stone, and with the paste ring in his hand, went back to the Club at night. The man who had sold the ring was at the Club, waiting, for he wanted to regain the ring. He had sold it for fun. He knew all the time it was a real diamond. He never had any false jewels. He could tell a real diamond at any time, by its peculiar light. He would not do so mean a thing as to cheat his old, dear friend T. And he knew that T. would let him have the ring back. But T. was stubborn; said that the seller was a cheat, and now that he saw the value of the ring, wouldn't undo what he had done. At length T. agreed to restore the ring on the payment of $800, which was joyfully paid. But the matter came out, and all parties came to the conclusion that when "diamond is to cut diamond," some more pliable, and one less sharp than T., will be selected for the operation.

From San Juan.

There is nothing later from the "seat of war" at the Island of San Juan than has already been given via St. Louis and New Orleans. It is alleged that the whole "difficulty" in the case has been created by the hasty conduct of Gov. Douglass, who has the misfortune to be the servant of the Hudson Bay Company, as well as of the British government, met by equally hasty conduct on the part of General Harney. The latter, as heretofore stated, wrote a letter to Governor Douglass, in reply to a protest of the Governor to the occupation of the island by the United States troops.

General Harney said, in answer to the protest, that "he had placed a military command on the island to protect the American residents from the insults and indignities which the British authorities of Vancouver's Island and the establishment of the Hudson Bay Company have recently offered them, by sending a British man-of-war from Vancouver's Island to convey the chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company to San Juan, for the purpose of seizing an American citizen and forcibly transporting him to Vancouver's Island, to be tried by British laws. I have reported this attempted outrage to my government, and they will doubtless seek the proper redress from the British government. In the meantime I have the honor to inform your excellency I shall not permit a repetition of that insult, and shall retain a command on San Juan Island to protect the citizens in the name of the United States until I receive further orders from my government."

Gov. Douglass replies in a polite and apologetic tone, denying that any such outrage was threatened or contemplated as the one complained of by General Harney, and demands that the latter, in consequence of this "distinct and emphatic denial," shall withdraw his troops, and leave the island *in statu quo ante bellum*; and thus the matter stood at last advices.

A GENUINE BURST OF ELOQUENCE.—At the Monument Celebration at Chelmsford yesterday, the venerable colored gentleman of Boston, Deacon Cyrus Foster, was present as "a native," and being a conspicious listener at the tables, was invited to speak. He arose amid applause, said several good things amid laughter, and then sat down amid both laughter and applause. We were confident that the Deacon was wholly unprepared, and consequently took verbatim notes of his remarks, which, our report having closed before their full use suggested itself, we introduce here. He said—"Mr. President—I thank you for dis chance to 'spress my feelings,—for I was bred and born here—my father's smart a man as what ever fought, fit and bled in de rebolution, and his was the only colored family here in dis town den. Some of the bravest men in the de Rebolution came from Chelmsford,—and as to de colored patriots, why Cryspus Attucks who fell in State street was ten times as black as eber I was." [Great applause, followed by "Jordan" from the Band.]

HON. SHERRARD CLEMENS.—The Tappahannock Southerner says that the Hon. Sherrard Clemmens is now considered by his physician in a very critical situation. He was lately on a visit with his bride, in the country of Westmoreland, but owing to the unfavorable condition of his wounded limb, he was under the necessity of returning to his home in Wheeling.

LIGHT-HOUSES DISCONTINUED.—The Light-house Board have ordered the discontinuance of the light-houses at Barataria Bay, Louisiana, and Corpus Christi, Texas. These discontinuances have been made under the act of Congress authorizing the discontinuance of light-houses wh ch, in the opinion of the board, have become unnecessary for the public service.

Industry is an excellent guard for virtue; the more active your life, the less opportunity have the passions to corrupt you.

From the London Globe of Sept. 14th.

Our readers will be happy to learn that the British Government in conjunction with that of France, have determined to adopt measures for the punishment of the Chinese, and have resolved to exact ample reparation for the treachery practiced by the Court of Pekin or its servants at the mouth of the Peiho. This is a course which every one will have anticipated, and it shows that the Governments of England and France are completely in accord with the the national feelings of the people of both countries.

The fuller accounts from the Peiho river and from Hong Kong rather augment than diminish our appreciation of the serious character of the murderous attack upon the allies. The treachery of the Chinese is more manifest than ever, and all the narratives tend to show either the malice or the importance of the Imperial Government. In either case we can only hold the Imperial Court responsible for the atrocity perpetrated by its servants. Mr. Chisholm Anstey may have imbibed an amount of Chinese philosophy while in Hong Kong sufficient to make him champion of the Government of Pekin, but there are few other Englishmen, except the *elite* of the Anglo-Chinese faction of 1857, who, after what has occurred, will volunteer as advocates of the policy of Pekin.

The course taken by the Chinese Government remarkably illustrates their character. Although it was known that the European and American Plenipotentiaries would surely arrive in the Peiho to execute the treaty, the Emperor's Government had allowed a Mongol leader to fix his camp on the site of the forts of Taku, rebuild them, and throw booms across the stream. When the Plenipotentiaries arrived there were no Mandarians to receive them. No flags were flying on the forts; the embrasures were covered by mantalets; and no soldiers were visible on the ramparts. There were the mud forts, constructed with great skill; there were the booms; but there was no responsible officer to explain to the European Ministers the reason of those strange preparations. Those among the Chinese who communicated with the messengers from the ships, stated that the works and the booms had been constructed by the common people, without authority. The only communication addressed to Mr. Bruce arrived at the eleventh hour. It was brought from the mouth of another river, where it was said the barbarians might land. But when the Americans inspected the place they found that the entrance was too shallow to permit of a near approach of their men-of-war, and when a boat-party attempted to land, they were opposed by horse and foot. The Imperial Government not being represented at Taku, or at all events, not being ostensibly represented, it has been naturally assumed that the Imperial Court was playing the childish game of opposing its allies by troops, whose acts it could disown, and in accordance with this interpretation, we find a rumor that the Taoutai of Shanghai had been commanded to inform Mr. Bruce that the attack on his ships was a "mistake, for which the Emperor expresses his sincere regret, that the Mandarins who committed the outrage had been beheaded, and that the Emperor would be happy to meet Mr. Bruce at Pekin and settle matters amicably." If this be true, it only affords another proof of the duplicity and faithlessness of the Imperial Court, and in no way exonerates it from the acts of its servants and subjects at Taku. The Emperor knew that the Plenipotentiaries were coming, and that they were coming up the Peiho, and he ought to have prepared for them a reception suitable to their rank and the pacific and sacred character of their errand. An enemy who fights for his country is to be respected, but a professing friend who fires upon ambassadors, or, which comes pretty much to the same thing, does not make it impossible that they shall be fired upon, is not a subject for respect, but hostility and coercion.

Some characteristics of the action are worthy of notice. It is remarked that the forts were well placed and admirably constructed for their purpose as guardians of the river. To attack one exposed the assailants to a raking fire from others. They were of considerable size, built of mud, and mounted far more guns than the vessels which attacked them. Then the Chinese fired with a precision that astonished their foes and gave rise to the suspicion that the Europeans must have had the handling of artillery. Such a suspicion is not unreasonable.—The white men may have been Russians or Americans or some of those cosmopolitan creatures of the species Henningsen, Walker and Rouset de Boulbon. At all events, from some cause not accurately ascertained, the Chinese gunners showed a skill not hitherto displayed by them in any of our many encounters.

It it be true that they used the Minie bullet, it will be clear that some of the sons of trade, either in the Eastern or Western Hemisphere, must have supplied them with the new weapon, and taught them how to use it. But if the Minie bullet was fatal to our men the cannon shot from the forts was equally fatal to our ships. The little gunboats lying in a contracted space were almost point blank targets for the gunners. Those, whose daring had led them through the opening so skillfully made in the outer boom, were speedily disabled and obliged to fall back. The tide receding left others hard aground. Nevertheless the small force, opposed to nearly 100 guns, kept up a fire from every available cannon. The constancy of the admiral, twice wounded, of the officers, and of the men, both English and French, is deserving of all praise. Their dash and fortitude were especially conspicuous in the attempt to storm the fort.—Unhappily the place selected for a landing was a bank of mud. The fire of the Chinese had slacked, but when the men landed, it was renewed with a vigor that showed how little effect had been produced by the day's cannonade. The men were up to their knees and waists in mud; yet some of them crossed two ditches full of water, and arrived under the embankments of the fort. Had the ladders arrived; had it been possible to throw in reinforcements, an attempt would have been made to storm; but the ladders were smashed; no reserves could come up; and the gallant handful, carefully removing their wounded, were compelled to retreat, and repass the morass so fatal to their advance. A new foe beset them. The round shot had smashed some of the boats, and the men had to wait, chin deep in water, until they could be brought off. Under these circumstances no reader will be at a loss to understand how it is that we have to lament the loss of 464 officers and men. We are afraid that our sailors and their commanders forgot the sound maxim—never despise an enemy; but they can plead in extenuation that they were bound to regard their opponents as friends until they showed their true characters, and that no one could resonably expect that the Imperial Government had prepared an amoush of such magnitude at the mouth of the Peiho. We have been beaten, but our defeat is far more honorable to us than their victory is to the Chinese.

We are bound to repair an injustice we committed on Monday. Although the Americans took no part in the action, two of their ships were present and did great service, offering to tow boats, and succorring the wounded. Indeed, it is stated, that these two ships went within the bar, and were only prevented from going up the river by the shallowness of the water. They have earned, we are told, the good wishes of the whole squadron. We are glad to find that it is so, and that they have partially abandoned their policy of insolation.

APPEALS TO THE OLD-LINE WHIGS.—The disposition manifested in many quarters by worthy and enlightened citizens—heretofore known as old-line whigs—to co-operate with the national democracy, has led to some spasmodic efforts by certain political managers here and there to reconstruct the organiza ion of that party. The St. Louis Republican, alluding to such exertions in Missouri, has the following statement and warning:

"The battle has been fought in Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee, and the majority of the people of those States—including a large portion of those who have heretofore acted with the whig party—have declared their preference for the democratic party. One thing should be constantly borne in mind by the honsst old whigs of the western and central States—that any candidate nominated in any slave State of this Union for the presidency is nothing more than a blind—a decoy to be used in assisting the election of Seward, Chase, or some other deeply-dyed black republican to the presidency. Neither Bates, nor Bell, nor Crittenden, nor Botts, nor any other whig, has the ghost of a chance in this race with the black republicans for the nomination for President in 1860, and we beg all honest whigs to make a note of it, and not to be drawn into such an egregious act of folly as is embraced in this proposition."

A QUEEN WITH TWELVE HUSBANDS.—The Queen of Boni, South Pacific, after having spent some time with her seraglio of twelve husbands at Pasempa, has abdicated the sovereignty in favor of one of her native generals, rejoicing in the name of Aroe Palatta, who has been proclaimed King.

The N. H. Patriot in commenting upon Judge Black's reply to Mr. Douglas, says—

"In whatever else we may differ with this writer, we entirely agree with him that this question is *an abstraction*, and that no good can come to the country nor to the Democratic party from its discussion. We have often so declared, and have acted upon that conviction.—And we believe there is too much good sense and patriotism among the masses of the party, North and South, to allow them to become divided and defeated on account of a difference of opinion upon a question which is not now and is not likely to become of any practical importance to either section of the country or to any portion of our people."

From China—The American Minister—Exchange of Civilities—The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, &c.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The dispatches from China to the Navy Department are reported as not differing from some of the published accounts, except that the American minister, Mr. Ward, accompanied the expedition up the river toward Pekin, and was present at the battle before the Chinese forts. As a British vessel rescued the American one which grounded in first attempting a passage, the compliment was returned by towing up junks containing British forces.

It is stated that the cause of difficulty sprung from suspicion of bad faith in the Chinese officials at Hong Kong, who were supposed to have been sent down from Pekin to procrastinate matters until after the expiration of the period at which the ratifications of the treaty were to be exchanged at the latter point.

There is reason to believe that our government has faith in the intentions of the present British ministry to execute the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley is denounced as inefficient.

The California Mail.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The *Moses Taylor* from Aspinwall has arrived with over $2,000,000 in gold, and the California Mails of the 5th inst. The news is not important and has been anticipated by the Tehauntepec Mails at New Orleans.

The chief topic of attention in California was the elections, which were to be held in two days after the date reported by this arrival.

SLANDER.—Yes, you pass it along, whether you believe it or not; and that one-sided whisper against the character of a virtuous female. You don't believe it but you will use your influence to bear up the false report and pass it on the current. Strange creatures are mankind. How many reputations have been lost by surmise. How many hearts have been made to bleed by whispers. How many benevolent deeds have been chilled by the shrug of a shoulder. How many individuals have been shunned by a gentle, mysterious hint.—How many chaste bosoms have been wrung with grief with a single nod. How many graves have been dug by false report. Yet you will pass the slander along. You will keep it above the water by a wag of your tongue, when you might sink it forever. Destroy the passion for tale-telling we pray. Lisp not a word that may injure the character of another. Be determined to listen to no story that is repeated to the injury of another, and, as far as you are concerned, the slander will die.—But tell it at once, and it may go, as on the wings of the wind, increasing with each breath, till it has gone through the State, and have brought to the grave one who might have been a blessing to the world.

Benton Herald.

A CALF AMONG SOME COLLEGE FRESHMEN.—The Schenectady "Star" has the following collegiate *tit bit:*

"The Sophomores at Union College, on Sunday morning, brought a calf into chapel, and putting boots upon its feet, placed it in the Freshmen's seats. Considerable excitement was occasioned in consequence; the Sophomores insisting that the calf, by its mental attainments and accomplished manners was entitled to a seat among his equals, and the Freshmen contending that neither the Sophomores, their companions or superiors had a right to infringe upon their seats. A third party no way interested in either class interfered, and prevailed upon the calf to retire until his proper rank should be definitely ascertained."

ADVERTISING OUT WEST.—A correspondent of the Pittsburg *Journal*, writing from Chicago, says: It would make many of your patrons look blank to know the charges of Western journals for advertisements. A special or local notice in the *Press* and *Tribune*, Chicago, with a circulation of from seven to ten thousand, costs precisely twenty five cents per line, without reduction even for a column; and on the *Times*, Douglas' organ—circulation eight thousand—such matter is worth twenty cents per line. On our Freeport cotemporaries fifteen cents are charged, and I believe that is the cheapest rate known this side of Fort Wayne. What say Pittsburgers to that? Let them thank their stars for the moderate charges of the journals!"

A man who is apprehensive of receiving insults, is conscious of deserving them. True dignity never can be approached without respect, it is a coat of mail, which will always keep at a distance the contemptible intruder.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING established a *resident buyer* in the city of New York, and extended to him facilities for procuring "bargains as they occur," we feel that we have placed ourselves far in advance of our competitors, in our offering of cheap, handsome Goods, and late novelties. We receive weekly additions to our magnificent stock.

Sept. 29.—21 tf HEDRICK & RYAN.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS.
NEVER DEBILITATES.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
CURES BOWELL COMPLAINTS.
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
CURES COSTIVENESS.
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
See advertisement in another column.
Sep. 30. 5-2m

CLOVE ANODINE

TOOTHACHE DROPS.

No one, whether old or young, likes to lose their teeth, but when pain arising from swelled gums or an aching tooth is felt, one of two things must be done, either have it pulled out or procure some remedy to cure the affliction.

THOUSANDS HAVE TRIED

this preparation and found that it removes the pain, almost as soon as applied; its use is not attended with any injurious effects whatever on the teeth; its taste and smell are both agreeable; and it will by an occasional application entirely remove the soreness from a decayed tooth, so that it may be filled and made as useful as ever. Let any one who has suffered half an hour with a throbbing tooth, try it, and they will be convinced of its value.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
September 30. 5-1w

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.
March 2d, 1859. 150&27-1y

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington; Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents.
May 12, 1859. 211 & 37-eow-1y

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The dire hydra of disease, Dyspepsia, is driven totally and finally from the system by this great anti-billious remedy; while the Ointment reduces the inflammation occasioned by Gout and Rheumatic affections. The Pills act in unison, cooling and refreshing the heated blood, and renovating the vital organization. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

MARRIED.

In this town, this morning, (29th inst.,) by W. T. J. Vann, Esq., Mr. JEDIAH GARRISON, to Mrs. ELIZABETH BOWEN, all of this county.

At the residence of Caleb S. Hewit, in Swansboro', Onslow county, on the evening of the 22d inst, by T. B. Holland, Esq., Mr. BRYAN HATSELL to Miss NANCY G. HEWIT. All of Onslow County, N. C.

In Wilson county, N. C., on the 25th inst., at the residence of Mr, George Boyett, by Stanly Kirby, Esq., Mr. ALVIN BALLANCE, of Johnston county, to Miss SARAH BOYETT, of Wilson co.

DIED.

At Brighton, near Darien, Ga., on the 18th Sept., P. M. BRYAN, in the fiftieth year of his age.

At his residence, Boon Hill, Johnston County, N. C., on Friday the 9th inst., JOHN J. FINLAYSON, aged 36 years, 9 months and 16 days. He leaves four small children to mourn their loss. COM.

In this town, on the afternoon of the 25th inst., Mr. ROBERT McGRATH, aged 31 years and four months.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of Captain A. B. Rothwell.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Raleigh, on his way from Kitterell Springs, on the 8th inst., Mr. DAVID JONES, a native of Duplin county, aged 67 years.

TEACHER WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a competent Teacher to take charge of a School near Beatty's Bridge, Bladen County, N. C. The best of Reference as to qualification and moral deportment will be required.

Address C. J. DICKSON,
Beattys Bridge, Bladen Co., N. C.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-3t*

MOVED.

AFTER RETURNING THANKS for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me, I would inform my customers, and the public generally, that I have moved my stock of Groceries *eleven* doors North of my old stand, and one door South of Messrs. E. Murray & Co.'s, where I will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of every thing in my line, which I will sell, by wholesale or retail, at lowest market prices. By strict attention to business I hope to merit a share of public patronage. All articles sold by me which fail to give entire satisfaction will be exchanged or taken back. My stock consists, in part, of the following:

Coffee,	Sal. Soda,	Blacking,
Sugar,	Nutmegs,	Measures,
Butter,	Mace,	Sieves,
Cheese,	Spice,	Tacks,
Fulton Market Beef	Cloves,	Vinegar,
Pork,	Cinnamon,	Ginger Preserves,
Lard,	Pepper,	Flour,
Bacon,	Ginger,	Mustard,
Fish,	Tea,	Pepper Sauce,
Potatoes,	Candy,	Shot and Powder,
Onions,	Candles,	Grind Stones and fixtures,
Crackers,	Matches,	Lamp Oil,
Syrup,	Brooms,	Sweet "
Molasses,	Wrapping Paper,	Rice,
Salt,	Segars,	Potash,
Soap,	Axes,	Condensed Lye,
Starch,	Tobacco,	Snuff,
Yeast Powders,	Bed Cords,	Mustard.
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Plow Lines,	
Cream Tartar,	Buckets,	

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

Please give me a call and examine my stock.
O. KELLEY,
No. 26 North Water Street.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.

On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.

To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.

A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

LOST OR MISLAID,

A FEW DAYS SINCE, a Note made by B. W. Johnson, payable to the Subscriber, and dated 23d of February, 1859—payable 1st January, 1860—for three hundred and seventy-five dollars. All persons are hereby forewarned against trading for said Note, and the maker from paying it to any person except myself or my order.
Sept. 30, 1859—w1t. JULIUS W. MOORE.

NOTICE.

AT THE LAST TERM OF THE SUPERIOR COURT for Brunswick Co., it was ORDERED, That the day for trial of State causes should be changed from Monday to Thursday. Witnesses in cases upon the State Docket need not attend until that day. P. PRIOLEAU, Clerk.
Sept. 28, 1859. 20-1t—5-t18Oct.

IMPORTANT TO ALL!

THE PRICES OF SINGER'S No. 1 and No. 2

STANDARD

SHUTTLE MACHINE

REDUCED!!

ON THE 15th SEPT., THIS GREAT CHANGE WAS MADE!!!

AND WE ARE INSTRUCTED to sell the "No. 1 Standard Machine" (formerly sold at $110) for $90; and the "No. 2, Standard Machine" (formerly sold at $125) for $100. This great reduction brings the Machines within the reach of many who have hitherto done without on account of the price.

The plain reason why Singer's Sewing-Machines have always sold readily at a higher average price than any other, is that they are better, more durable, more reliable, capable of doing a much greater variety of work, and earning more money. Long continued popularity is proof of sterling merit. In the purchase of what are called cheap Sewing-Machines, thousands have been deceived and disappointed, but with Singer's Machines there is never any failure or mistake.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

THE PRICE OF WHICH IS ONLY

$50,00.

Is a light and elegantly decorated Machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family. It has secured a great reputation during the few months since it was first offered to the public.

SINGER'S

TRANSVERSE SHUTTLE MACHINE,

Sold at $75, is a Machine entirely new in its arrangement; it is very beautiful, moves rapidly, and very easily, and for family use and light manufacturing purposes, is the very best and cheapest Machine ever offered to the public. These Machines are being increased in number as rapidly as possible, and yet the demand for them cannot be fully supplied.

SINGER'S No. 1 STANDARD SHUTTLE MACHINE.

Formerly sold at $110, but now reduced to $90, is too well known all over the world, to need any description. Every sort of work, coarse or fine, can be done with it.

SINGER'S No. 2 STANDARD SHUTTLE MACHINE.

The great favorite with PLANTERS and is the favorite manufacturing Machine every where. The size of the Machine gives ample space for almost every description of work, which, together with its admirable working qualities gives it a decided advantage.

PLEASE OBSERVE.

All of Singer's Machines make the interlocked stitch with two threads, which is the best stitch known. Every person desiring to procure full and reliable information about Sewing-Machines, their sizes, prices, working capabilities, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending for a copy of *I. M. Singer & Co's Gazette*, which is a beautiful pictorial paper, entirely devoted to the subject. *It will be supplied gratis.* O. S. BALDWIN,
38 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.
Agent for I. M. Singer & Co's Sewing Machines.

N. B.—The assortment will be opened in the front part of our Establishment on FRIDAY NEXT, where Ladies and Gentlemen may see them in operation.
O. S. BALDWIN,
Manufacturer of Clothing, &c., &c.
Sept. 21st, 1859. 38 Market street.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having at September Term, 1859, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, qualified as Administratrix of Thomas H. Ashe, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said intestate to make payment; and to those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their rectvery.
ROSA H ASHE, Admr'x.
Sept. 27th, 1859. 19-2t—5-2t

DOMESTIC GOODS.

150 BALES Sheetings, Shirtings and Oznaburgs;
10 do. Negro Blankets;
20 do. and Cases Kerseys and Plains;
15 do. Ticking, Stripes and Drillings;
15 Packages Salem Kerseys and Cassimeres.

Wilmington merchants are apprised of our ability to furnish Domestic Goods at New York prices. Country Merchants in good standing will save 15 per cent. by examining our stock. HEDRICK & RYAN.
Sept. 29.

MULLETS—MULLETS.

100 BBLS. MULLETS (large) and in prime order.—Just received and for sale by
Sept. 28th T. H. McKOY & CO.

Marine Intelligence

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 22—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

23—Schr. Ellen Randall, Gore, frow Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

Steamer Enterprise, Jones, from Elizabethtown, to W. P. Elliott.

24—Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Pearl, McKethan, from Lockwood's Folly, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Stamer Black River, Love, from Fayetteville, to Master.

25—Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

Schr. War Eagle, Hodgdon, from Boston, to Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

26.—Schr. Surpass, Dennis, from Washington, N. C., to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn.

Steamer Douglas, Banks, from Fayetteville, to Jas. T. Petteway.

26.—Schr. Mary Abigail, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

27—Steamer Southerner, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to J. T. Petteway.

Steamer, Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Cumber, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval store.

28—Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Sept. 28—Schr. George Harriss, Gilbert, from New York, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.

Schr. Louisiana, Mitchell, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

CLEARED.

Sept. 23.—Schr. N. Berry, Hughes, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 100,159 ft. lumber.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer North Carolina Barber, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

24—Schr. Ida, Raymond, for Boston, by Harriss & Howell; with 72 bbls. spirits turptentine, 55 do. crude do., 2,163 do. rosin.

Schr. D. W. Vaughn, Townsend, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with 219 bbls. spirits turpt., 381 do. crude do., 73 do. tar, 1,473 do. rosin.

Schr. J. G. Stille, Hoffman, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with 259 bbls. spirits turpt., 933 do. rosin, 48 bales sheeting, 15 do. yarn, 7 bags, 1 box and 19 bbls. dried fruit.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Scott, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 334 bbls spirits turpentine, 1,000 do. crude do. 455 do. rosin, 2 do. wax, 1 box mdze.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Andrews, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 1,793 bbls. rosin.

Schr. Anna E. Glover, Elliott, for Boston, by Davis & Co.; with 31 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2,400 do. rosin.

Schr. Ellicott, Monroe, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 1,400 rosin.

Brig Judge Blaney, Ross, for Havana, by J. H. Chadbourne & Co.; with 121,000 feet lumber.

24.—Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, for Little River, by Anderson & Savage.

26.—Steamer Enterprise, Jones, for Elizabethtown, by W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, for Fayetteville, by Smith & McLarin.

27—Steamer Black River, Love, for Fayetteville, by Master.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

Schr. Robert Healy, Mitchell, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with 30 cords juniper wood, 50,149 feet lumber.

Schr. Martha Jane, Billings, for Boston, by O. G. Parsley & Co.; with 145 bbls. rosin, 100 do. pitch, 111,201 feet lumber.

28—Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Tucker, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 1,7 6 bbls. rosin, 1 bbl. mdze.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Hill, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 329 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,404 do. rosin, 17 bales cotton, 6 bbls. liquor, 493 bdls. wrapping paper.

Schr. Lewis Chester, Somers, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Howell; with 285 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,597 do. rosin, 19 bales cotton, 10 do. yarn, 49 empty kegs, 178 bags dried fruit.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Griffin, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with 202 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,983 do. rosin, 4 bales cotton, 1 bag wax, 11 bbls. and 192 bags dried fruit.

Schr. Eureka, Davis, for Lockwood's Folly, by J. T. Petteway.

Schr. Senora Isabel, Justice, for Little River, by D. A. Lamont.

28.—Schr. Jos. Grice, Thompson, for West Indies, by Kidder & Martin; with 142,000 feet lumber.

29—Br. Brig Titan, Sexton, for Europe, by Willard & Curtis; with 1,375 bbls. turpentine.

Schr. John Roe, Davis, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with 334 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,822 do rosin, 6 do. dried fruit, 77 do. soap stone, 5 do. wax, 36 bdls. paper, 5 boxes and 1 bbl. mdze.

Steamer Southerner, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Allan & Clark.

NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERES AND KERSEYS.

THE GOODS manufactured in Salem, N. C., by Messrs. Fries, are deservedly the most popular. We are the wholesale agents for the town of Wilmington, and will supply the above goods to merchants at factory prices.
Sept. 29. HEDRICK & RYAN.

FAR SUPERIOR

TO ANY previously offered assortment of HATS, CAPS, &c., is our present new stock for Fall and Winter wear, at the Emporium, 34 Market street.
September 29. MYERS & MOORE.

SINGER'S MACHINES IN MAHOGANY AND ROSEWOOD CASES,

CAN BE ORDERED for any parties who may desire them put up in that style. We have found them very objectionable, to most people, on account of being much more trouble to keep clean, and very hot for the operator.
O. S. BALDWIN,
Agent for I. M. SINGER & Co.'s Sewing Machines.
September 29, 1859.

CRACKERS! CRACKERS!!

30 BBLS. SUGAR CRACKERS;
20 half bbls. Sugar Crackers. Now landing from Schr. Geo. Harriss, and for sale by
Sept. 29, 1859. T. H. McKOY & CO.

GENTLEMEN

WILL FIND a superior assortment of Soft, Dress, Business and Travelling Hats, at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market street. MYERS & MOORE.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together in the practice of the Law in the Counties of Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, Sampson, and New Hanover. Office on Front street, second door South Bank of Cape Fear, where one of them can always be found.
A. EMPIE, Jr.,
Sept. 28.—20-1m—5-3m D. C. ALLEN.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
FOR
CUSTOM WORK. NEW IMPORTATIONS. CONFINED STYLES. At BALDWIN'S,
Merchant Tailoring, Clothing and Furnishing House,
Sept. 29. 38 Market street.

THE GREAT WONDER

OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,

PROFESSOR WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE

Says the St. Louis, (Mo.) Democrat: Below, we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no enconium nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found that it was proving what I had wished.—I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years; and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

Brookfield, January 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair restorative, it gives me pleasure to say, that its effect has been excellent in removing inflamation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit.
Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: medium and small: the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for dwo dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.
Aug. 5th, 1859 283&50-3m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Article	From	To
BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	30	32½
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand	1 50	1 90
New	1 90	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb. Tallow	16	18
Adamantine	20	26
Sperm	35	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb. Java	18	20
Laguayra	12½	13½
Rio	11	12½
St. Domingo	11	12
COTTON, ℔ lb. ord. to mid'g	00	11
strict mid'g	11½	11¾
good mid'g	11½	11⅞
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard	13½	15
Rope, ℔ lb	7½	10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 00	1 05
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	50
FISH, ℔ bbl., Mullets	5 50	7 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	11 00
Herrings, East	3 00	5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 00	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., Family	0 00	6 25
Superfine	5 80	6 00
Fine	0 00	5 75
Cross	0 00	5 50
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	20
GUNNY BAGS	10	18
GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.		3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,		62 50
5 tons and over, "		60 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.		1 50
Per ton		10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel, Corn	82½	90
Oats	40	42
Pease, Cow	70	75
Do. B. Eye	1 00	1 10
Wheat, red	1 10	0 00
do. white	1 25	0 00
Rice, rough	00	00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	4¼
HIDES, ℔ lb., Green	0	6
Dry	7	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. Eastern	95	1 00
N. River	70	75
IRON, ℔ lb. English, ass'd	4½	00
American, ref.	3½	00
do. sheer.	0	00
do. hoop, ton	80 00	85 00
Swede	5½	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70	75
do. fm store	1 00	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) Fl'r Boards	00 00	12 50
Wide do.	0 00	9 00
Scantling	0 00	7 00
(Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough	15 00	16 00
planed	18 00	19 00
clear	25 00	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	15 00
Scantling	12 00	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon. Cuba, Hhds	22	24
do. Bbls.	28	30
N. Orleans	42	45

Article	From	To
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.) Whiskey	33	35
N. E. Rum	43	45
Gin	40	45
Brandy	40	45
do. Apple	65	1 00
do. Peach	1 25	1 50
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs., New Virgin	0 00	3 05
Yellow dip	0 00	3 05
Hard	0 00	1 75
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	2 10
do. in order	0 00	0 00
Pitch do.	0 00	1 50
Rosin, Pale	2 50	4 00
do. No. 1	1 75	2 50
do. No. 2	1 25	1 35
do. No. 3	1 15	1 20
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00	43
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	30
NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut	4¼	4½
Wrought	10	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon, Sperm	2 00	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	00	0 00
POTATOES, Sweet, ℔ bush.	90	1 00
Irish, do.	00	1 25
do. ℔ bbl.	2 25	2 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	13	14
Middlings	11½	12
Shoulders	10½	11
Hog round	11½	12
Western Bacon, Middlings	11	11½
Shoulders	9	9½
N. C. Lard	12½	13
West'n do.	11½	12½
Butter	23	27
Cheese	10½	11
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., City Mess	00 00	18 00
Clear do.	00 00	19 00
Butt	16 00	17 00
Beef, Mess	00 00	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	20 00
POULTRY, Chickens, live	12½	25
do. dead	00	00
Turkeys, live	75	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	00
SHEEP, ℔ head, Lambs	1 75	2 50
Mutton	1 75	2 50
SALT, Alum, ℔ bush.	00	25
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	92½	95
do. fm store	1 00	1 15
fine	1 75	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb. Porto Rico	8	9
New Orleans	7½	8
Muscovado	7½	9
Loaf & crush'd	11	12
C. Yellow	9	9½
Granulated	10½	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	4 50	5 50
Common	3 00	3 25
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	20 00
Ash Head'g	12 00	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	0 00	00 00
Mill, prime	8 00	10 00
do. inferior to ordinary	5 00	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Common	18	20
Medium	25	30
Fine	45	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 25 @ 00
Rosin do.	00	20 @ 25
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	40 @ 00
Flour do.	00	20 @ 00
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 0 75
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	5 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	6 @ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	25 @ 00
Rosin "	00	20 @ 25
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 45
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 0 75
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	0 00@0 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	50 @ 55
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 6
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00@6 00	7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1859.

TURPENTINE—Owing mainly to the small quantity arriving the price went up 10 cts on Friday last, and continued up to Wednesday, when it declined 5 cents, with sales at $3 05 for virgin and yellow dip. The market closes rather quiet at above figure, as neither shippers nor distillers seem disposed to operate unless at lower prices;—*new* hard brings $1 75. The receipts continue unusually light, and the sales for the week ended this morning foot up only 2,217 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	New Hard.
Thursday	140	$3 00	$3 00	
Friday	175	3 00	3 00	
Do.	450	3 10	3 10	$1 75
Saturday	150	3 10	3 10	
Monday	160	3 10	3 10	
Tuesday	842	3 10	3 10	1 75
Wednesday	309	3 05	3 05	

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since our review of Thursday last the market has ruled steady, and up to the close of Wednesday the transactions were at 43 cents per gallon. Nothing reported this morning. The week's sales foot up 2,300 bbls., as follows:

Thursday	100 bbls.	at 43 cents per galllon.
Friday	700 "	" 43 " " "
Do.	100 "	" 44 " " " (extra bbls.)
Saturday	150 "	" 43 " " "
Monday	150 "	" 43 " " "
Tuesday	700 "	" 43 " " "
Wednesday	400 "	" 43 " " "

ROSIN—We have no change of consequence to report in this article. The arrivals appear to be unusually light for the season, and the stock of all grades held here at present is exceedingly small. There was a moderate business done in the early part of the week, but since Monday there has been little or no demand, and the market has ruled quiet for all qualities. We quote sales for the week as follows: Thursday, 193 bbls. Common at $1 22½ for large bbls; Friday 1,367 bbls. No. 1 at $1 50 to $3 50, and 500 do. Pale at $4; Saturday, 500 do. No. 2 at $1 25 per 310 lbs., and 450 do. No. 1. at $2 37½ to $2 75; and Monday 600 do. Common at $1 20 for large bbls. This morning the price of Common has declined, and 1,000 bbls. sold at $1 15 for large bbls.

TAR.—Has been brought in sparingly for some time past, and the market is almost bare. There is a fair enquiry from shippers, and parcels would sell readily at quotations. Only one lot of 40 bbls. received and sold at $2 10 per bbl.

BEEF CATTLE—None worthy of note have been received, and the market is at present poorly supplied with beeves. There is a brisk enquiry from butchers, and for a prime article high figures could readily be obtained. In the absence of sales we quote nominally at 5½ to 6½ cents per lb. for grass fatted.

BARRELS—The market for empty Spirits Turpentine barrels continues without material alteration. The demand is light, and we note a moderate stock in first hands. We quote only small sales of second hand ones at $1 50 to $1 55, 90 days.

COTTON—One small lot sold in the early part of the week at 11½ cents for good middling; and another on Wednesday at 11½ cents for do. do. Little or none offering, and the market rules quiet at quotations in table.

CORN MEAL—There is a fair enquiry for country ground, and very little if any arriving; market poorly supplied.—We continue last week's quotations—$1 to $1 05 per bushel, as in quality.

COFFEE—The market is very well stocked with nearly all descriptions, and merely a retail business has been done during the week. We refer to our table for store rates.

FISH—The arrivals of Mullets have been rather better during the past week, and there is now a moderate supply in store. About 374 bbls. received and sold at $5 50 to $5 62½ for pine, and $7 30 for oak bbls. See table for prices of Mackerel, &c.

FLOUR—Since our last the market has ruled quiet, and transactions have been principally in the small way from store. On Monday last a lot of 42 bbls. changed hands at $5 80 for superfine, being a decline of 20 cents on previous quotations; holders generally, however, are unwilling to take this figure, and are asking $6, while sellers show little or no disposition to operate. The arrivals for the week have been quite small, though we note a moderate supply remaining in first hands. We quote at $5 80 to $6 for superfine and $6 to $6 25 for family.

GRAIN—In the CORN market we have nothing to report in the way of sales. The receipts have been meagre for the past two or three weeks, in consequence of which the supply in dealers hands has become somewhat reduced; it is, however, fully adequate for present wants, as there is only a light demand. A cargo of 1300 bushels was received on Monday, which has gone into store. We quote at 85 to 90 cents per bushel—the latter price for *prime* quality.——OATS—None received for a few weeks, and the supply in dealers' hands is rather small; there is a moderate demand, and a cargo or two would sell at about quotations in table.——PEAS.—In *Cow* we have nothing new to report. No late receipts, but we notice a moderate supply in dealers' hands, and the market rules quiet at 72½ a 75 cents per bushel.——RICE.—Clean continues in moderate supply, and sells at 4 a 4¼ cents per lb., as in quantity.

HAY.—The market is rather poorly supplied with both Northern and Eastern, and we notice a moderate enquiry from dealers. No receipts during the week, and we refer to our table for quotations of last transactions.

LIME.—None received, and there is only a light stock on market. Sells from store at $1 05 to $1 10 per cask, in quantities to suit.

MOLASSES.—There is only a retail enquiry for this article, and the stock of Cuba on market is fully sufficient for present purposes. See table for prices, as in quantity and quality.

POTATOES.—Both Irish and sweet are in moderate stock, and rather dull of sale at quotations. See table.

PROVISIONS—For N. C. cured BACON there has been more enquiry during the past week, and in the absence of receipts worthy of note the stock in first hands has nearly all been worked off. We quote sales of several parcels at 11½ to 12 cents for hog round, and 13½ to 14 cents per lb for hams, as in quality—the market closing steady, with a moderate demand for retailing purposes. The receipts of Western cured have been meagre, and there is only a light supply on market. We note a moderate demand, and quote sales from store at 9¼ a 9½ cents for shoulders, and 11¼ a 11½ cents per lb. for sides, as in quantity.——LARD—Nothing of consequence doing in this article. Demand light, and the supply of both N. C. and Western make is fully adequate for present wants. See table for prices.——PORK—The stock of Northern on market is rather small, and, under the advices from abroad, prices have improved 50 cents to $1 per bbl. on former quotations. See table for store rates.

SALT.—We have nothing new to report in either description. The market is at present very well supplied with Liverpool ground, and there is merely a retail demand;—last sales were at 92½ a 95 cents, cash and 90 days. Selling from store and wharf at $1 to $1 10 per sack, as in quantity. No late arrivals of Alum, and the stock remaining on market is very light;—sells from store at 25 cents per bushel.

SHINGLES.—The market rules dull for both Common and Contract, as there is scarcely any demand. See table for prices.

TIMBER.—Has been brought to market slowly for some time past, scarcely enough arriving to keep the mills in operation, and we note a brisk demand. One raft sold a day or two since at $0 00.

FREIGHTS.—There is a very small quantity of produce at present offering for shipment, and, notwithstanding the small number of vessels in port, the coastwise market rules decidedly dull. An advance of 5 cents per bbl. on naval stores has been obtained in some instances, owing to the scarcity of vessels, but quotations in table are about the true state of the market.

CHARLOTTEE, Sept. 27.—The market is very quiet, and we hear of nothing doing except a few transactions in white Wheat, which we quote at 95 a $1 per bushel.

NEWBERN, Sept. 28.—Turpentine—Sales yesterday of 130 bbls. at $3 22½ for virgin and yellow dip.

Flour—Sales of 20 bbls. N. C. at $6 10 for superfine and $7 50 for family, which indicates a decline since our last quotations.

Nothing reported in other articles.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Cotton market is dull, with sales of 700 bales. Flour is improving and the advance ranges 5 a 10 cents, bringing quotations $5 12 a $5 25. The transactions comprise 16,500 bbls. Wheat has also advanced its rates and Red is held at $1 16 a $1 25: sales 37,000 bushels. Corn is declining and is quoted, Yellow 94 cents, Mixed 92 cents, with sales of 15,500 bushels. Rice remains quiet at 3¾ cents. Sugars are buoyant.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 28.—Cotton—The sales this morning amounted to 152 bales at the following prices: 11 at 10¾; 40 at 11; 22 at 11½; 26 at 11¼; 13 at 11⅜; 30 at 11½; and 10 at 12 cents.

Corn—There have been no arrivals of any description during the past week, and we have no sales to report which might indicate the state of the market during that time.—From general appearances, however, we would report the market unchanged, according to the last sales. Maryland White Corn, for milling, at 95 a 96 cents per bushel, measurement; North Carolina mixed 88 a 90 cents per bushel.

Groceries.—For Sugars and Coffee there has been an improvement in the demand with sales of the former of perhaps 100 hhds. in store lots. Cuba Muscovados ranging from 6¾ a 7½ and Louisiana from 7¾ a 8½. Of Coffee probably some 500 bags Rio of coastwise importation changed hands in lots at from 11½ a 12½.

Oats—Without any arrivals; the last sales were effected at 44 cents per bushel.

Rice—The market remains in a comparatively unsettled state; with the old crop nearly exhausted, and with consequently light receipts, the demand is confined to but a few purchasers. The receipts of the week, amounting to 731 tierces, comprised about 200 bbls. of the new crop, near 75 tierces, having been received the week previous, and sold as reported in our last, at $3¾ per 100 tierces; the remainder sold at 3¼, and prices for the old ranged from $3¼ to $3⅞, the bulk of the sales at $3¾ to $3⅞.

Salt—The article remains depressed with light sales at from 85 a 95 cents per sack as per package, quantity and terms; a cargo of 4,000 sacks just arrived remains afloat unsold.—*Ev. News.*

LIVERPOOL, September 17.—Cotton—Sales of the week 45,000 bales. All qualities have slightly declined. Inferior qualities have declined ⅛d. The market closed dull. The sales of Friday were estimated at 7,000 bales including 2,000 for export. The market is quoted quiet as follows:—New Orleans fair 8d.; Mobile fair 7⅛d, middling 6⅞d; Upland fair 7⅛d, middling 6⅝d. Stock in port 618,000 bales, including 511,500 bales American cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market—The market closed with an advancing tendency. All qualities have slightly advanced. Flour and wheat firm at an advance of 1 a 2d. for the latter, since Tuesday. Corn also firm, an advance of 6d. to 2s. per quarter.

Liverpool Provision Market.—The market is steady.—Beef quiet. Pork steady but firm. Bacon dull and quotations nominal. Lard is dull at 57s.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Rice dull.

London Money Market.—Consols 95⅛ a 95¼. The market for money closed slightly easier.

Havre Market.—Cotton—New Orleans ordinaire 112f.—Sales of the week 4 500 bales—the market closing dull.

THE LATEST.—*Liverpool, Saturday Afternoon.*—Cotton closed steady. Sales of to-day estimated at 7,000 bales.—Breadstuffs close steady. Provisions close dull.

London, Saturday noon.—Consols 95⅛ a 95¼.

MOBILE, Sept. 27.—Sales of Cotton to-day 500 bales; Middlings at 10¾ a 11 cents. Sales of three days, 5050 bales; receipts, 10,500.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of W. B. RICKS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm, are requested to come forward on Saturday the 15th day of October, and make payment. And all persons having claims against the firm, will present them for payment at the same time. We will also sell at the same time and place, the ROANOKE HOTEL, *and all the property thereunto pertaining, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and about 2 1-2 acres of LAND.* There is also on the premises Good Stables, Barn Houses, &c. The House is entirely NEW and well furnished, and situated within sixty feet of the Rail Road, and at the terminus of the Branch Road, which will be constructed in a short time. Persons wishing to engage in such business, will do well in buying the above property. We will take pleasure in showing the property to any person, and at any time. One or more of the firm may always be found at the House. We will add that our object in selling the Hotel, is that two of the parties are going to leave the village, and the other does not wish to engage in such business. Terms made known on day of sale. W. B. RICKS & CO.
Rocky Mount, Sept. 28th, 1859. 20-1t—5-ts

LIQUORS! LIQUORS!!

5 BBLS. CHERRY BRANDY;
15 bbls. Malaga Wine;
20 Eight Casks Brandy, in store and for sale by
Sept. 29, 1859. T. H. McKOY & CO.

HOSIERY.

IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT, that we keep the largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of HOSIERY ever kept in Wilmington. Our present stock surpasses that of any other season. HEDRICK & RYAN.
Sept. 29.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL Prizes in the Drawing of September 13th, 1859.

Numbers.	Prizes.	Numbers.	Prizes.
1,838	$100,000	14,263	$2,000
26,045	50,000	14,444	2,000
22,287	30,000	14,566	2,000
20,875	16,000	19,317	2,000
609	10,000	23,901	2,000
1,897	2,000		

Nos. 1,105, 1,492, 1,556, 1,852, 5,415, 7,018, 7,214, 12,456, 14,870, 21,474, 22,523, 22,582, 24,989, 25,540, 26,528 $1,000 *each*.

The next Drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take place on the 19th of October. For particulars see advertisement in another column.
DON RODRIGUEZ, Charleston, S. C.
Sept. 29th, 1859 20&5-1t*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1859.

☞ We are somewhat puzzled this morning by a subject that has seriously engaged our attention. We seek for a solution of our doubts. Our difficulty arises out of the parrot question. Are there any gentlemen parrots, and is it the consumption of crackers the chief end of these birds—the object for which they were created? We never knew or heard of a parrot that was not called Polley—now Polley is a feminine name, and as all parrots are Polleys, we must take it for granted that they are all hens—to be sure we once knew a big tom-cat that was called Sally—but that was a mistake, evidently, and the case was quite exceptious. But everybody cannot be mistaken about the feathered "songsters" before alluded to.

We once knew a parrot—not that parrot but another parrot—and every person, big and little, black and white felt called upon to ask it if Polley wants a cracker, and Polley uniformly replied Polley wants a cracker; in fact Polley wanted any amount of crackers apparently. A little circumstance rather staggered our belief in Polley's exclusive devotion to crackers—a small colored person that had devilled Polley a good deal undertook to hand her a cracker, thereby placing his hand in proximity to Polley's maudibles, when lo, Polley caught something, but it was'nt the cracker, and a little nigger was heard ki-yi-ing, and when released was seen to make a straight coat-tail for home. *That* Polley evidently had a soul above crackers.

That erudite lexicographer, "Noah Webster, L. L. D., Member of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia; Fellow of the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences in Massachusetts; Member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences; Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries in Copenhagan; Member of the Connecticut Historical Society; Corresponding member of the Historical Societies in Massachusetts, New York and Georgia; of the Academy of Medicine in Philadelphia, and of the Columbian Institute in Washington; and Honorary Member of the Michigan Historical Society—this great authority luminously defines the word parrot, to be "A name applied to various species of Scansorial birds of the Psittacid tribe, but more particularly to those which belong to the Psittacus family." He also informs us that "that they breed in hollow trees and subsist on fruits and seeds," which is rather opposite to the hen and cracker theory. We wish some Polly who is great on crackers, would crack the hard words in the beginning of Webster's Definition and inform us what they are all about. By the way, we would like to see a parrot, or for that matter, a human either, that could repeat the list of titles that the vanity of publishers has appended to Dr. Webster's name on the title page of his "Unabridged." It may well be called a title page.

Polley wants a cracker!

☞ We assure our cotemporary of the Raleigh *Democratic Press*, that we have no desire to protract a discussion unnecessarily, and still less to permit it to run into controversy with any of our Democratic brethren. The thirty million bill, so far as Mr. Buchanan is concerned, is now a dead issue, or at least one of no present importance—this we all agree, and so we let it rest.

We are pleased to see that the little disagreement about the Governor has also passed over satisfactorily, and that there remains no ground of difference or misunderstanding on that score. Of course our advice would do nothing towards allaying the excitement existing between and manifested by our Democratic cotemporaries of the Fourth district. Outside interference seldom effects anything. The present state of things is injurious to the party generally throughout the State.—It would be presumption to say to this or that person "Do this or that thing," but surely we may be allowed to appeal in general terms to the patriotism of our Democratic brethren there, without exception, for we will be calling upon all for their support shortly, and we ought to make no invidious distinctions now.

Salem and Germanton Rail Road Co.—We learn from the Salem N. C. Press of the 23d instant, that at a meeting of the Directors of the Salem and Germanton R. R. Company, held at Winston on the 17th inst., F. Fries, Esq., was unanimously chosen President of the Road, and Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., was in like manner elected Secretary and Treasurer.

"These," says the Press, "are both good appointments. And we hope Mr. Fries' talent, energy and perseverance will be brought to bear in successfully carrying out this desirable Railroad project."

B. M. Jones, Civil Engineer, estimates that the Road can be built from High Point to Germanton, *via* Salem for $450,000, which he says is rather less than the usual cost of Railroads, but for which he thinks it can nevertheless be done. This, with a Road from Germanton, *via* Wentworth to Danville, would make the Danville Convention. It would be, as our Correspondence from Salem, published in Saturday's paper informs us, some twenty-miles longer than the Danville Connection direct, between Greensboro' and Danville *via* Milton in Caswell county. The line so made would be sixteen miles longer between Richmond, Va., and Branchville, S. C., than the lower line *via* Wilmington.

☞ The attention of our Merchants is called to the advertisement of the Charlotte *Bulletin* in another column. It is a matter in which they have deep interest if they would make themselves and their business known. The *Bulletin*, no doubt affords a good medium through which to solicit up-country trade.

☞ We remarked not long since upon the piles of boxes and other evidences of large stocks of goods being received by our merchants, and these indications grow and increase, as a stroll along Market street will show.

By the way, we have a tangible proof of the arrival of new goods, in the shape of a very handsome vest, from Messrs. Weill & Anathan, Market street, who are large dealers in ready-made clothing, and who, judging by a look at their fine stock, will be able to suit any taste or pocket, either at wholesale or retail.

Freshet on the Catawba River.—The Charlotte *Bulletin* reports a heavy freshet in the Catawba, with heavy losses. Several plantations on the margin of the river were submerged on Friday the 16th, and the present year's crop destroyed. One planter lost 800 bushels of corn and his entire pea and pumpkin crop.—On Tuesday morning, the 20th, the river was rising again, and further destruction of property was expected.

☞ Mr. John Exum, a native of Fayetteville, N. C., but from his youth up, a citizen of Georgetown District, S. C., died there on the 17th inst., at the advanced age of eighty years and over. The Pee Dee *Times* speaks highly of Mr. Exum's character in all the relations of life.

☞ The number of patients in the North Carolina State Lunatic Asylum, is between 170 and 180. The institution is said to be remarkably well managed.

Duplin County Fair.—We learn that Wm. K. Devane, Esq., of Clinton, will deliver the annual address before the Agricultural Society of Duplin County, at the County Fair, to be held at Kenansville on the first Thursday in November. We can truly promise our Duplin friends a rich intellectual treat, for Mr. Devane is not only a good speaker, but a gentleman of fine practical sense.

The Recent Shooting Affair at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 24.—Mr. Toledano has been re-arrested on the charge of manslaughter, in killing Dr. Graham.

For the Journal.

The Revenue Law.

Mr. Fulton:—Your counsel and comment are respectfully requested upon the leading questions below, and ancillary ones subjoined, arising under the administration of the latest or revised revenue act, or tax law. The main question is:—

What is the proper construction to be put upon the clause relating to land valuation?

The question involves several other inscribed ones, or those ancillary to the main one, for instance:

Was it not the intention of the friends of the act that lands should be assessed at something like their *real* value?

It being well known, a fact patent to the most indifferent observer, that under former assessments lands have been put down at the most insignificant of nominal values; was it not intended by the re-construction and modification of the mode of assessing to have lands rated somewhat, yea, largely more in accordance with their actual market prices and sales? the word market being used to signify all transfers and transactions in land.

What do you consider a cash valuation?

Do you consider it such an amount per farm, as each would bring if all of them in the State were flung into market at once? supposing too that every holder of such land, as must from the nature of the case happen, should be a seller and none of that class a purchaser. Suppose, and the supposition is simply the putting of a genuine example, a tract of land to be held at $2,000 and could be readily disposed of for $1,200 cash, would $400 be such a valuation as you think the law contemplates in an instance of the kind?

Was it not designed by Mr. Fries, the Treasurer, and the voters for the law, to have the valuation very nearly, if not quite up to what exists in fact, so that the State may in a few years relieve herself of the heaviest of her burden of debt, and of all suspicion and apprehension of repudiation?

It is admitted on all hands, that lands (tillable ones,) are out of all proportion above their intrinsic *worth* in this section of the State; leave out rice lands and they make poorer returns for the amount of labor expended on them than any lands in the Union. But the worth of them is not in question, it is their value, and that is regulated by the demand. And is it not their value, which is fixed by this demand, that the State is after, and not their nominal and capricious worth?

Now, another question or two, apart from the strict connection, but still germane to the object of enquiry:

Is it considered the soundest and surest evidence of true democracy to oppose in the Legislature and there to vote against a revenue law, intended solely to sustain the credit of the State, and to enable her promptly to meet and cancel her honorable obligations?

Is it not undemocratic, unpatriotic, and the part of a demagogue, to insist upon such a construction of the revenue law, as must necessarily, from its fathomless depreciation of land, lose to the State thousands of dollars of revenue, and thus defeat one of the plainest and most important clauses of that act?

This has not been written merely as an ordinary communication, to go into that department of your paper where editorial suggestion and remark do not extend; but with the hope that you will give some thought and prominence to a reply, even if you should exclude the accompanying text altogether. Should you acquiesce, you will oblige

MANY ORTHODOX DEMOCRATS.

The above communication has been received from a respectable source, and therefore seems to require some attention at our hands. We cannot pretend to give a legal or technical answer to the main question, or to those arising out of it; we can only give our ideas, based upon what seems to us to be the real meaning of the law in question, and the intention of its framers.

The value of anything is what such thing will sell for. A diamond necklace might not, in the opinion of A, B, or C, be worth its weight in corn, but if it can be sold for fifty thousand dollars, fifty thousand dollars is its market value, and if it can be sold for fifty thous and dollars cash, that then, is its actual cash value.

Lands, or other property, are subject to the same rules The question is not for the assessor to say what lands *ought* to be worth, but what, at actual buying and selling rates they *are* worth for cash; for as we said before, commercially speaking, anything is worth what it will sell for in market. The difference between cash and credit values is occasionally considerable, in speculative times, but surely 25 per cent or one-fourth would be a large average difference. If a man, say, owns a farm which he holds at, and for which he can obtain ten thousand dollars, giving the usual accommodation, surely it would be a large deduction, for "cash," to put it down in the assessment at eight thousand. As for assuming that all the property in the country is to go into the market at once, that is not a supposable case, nor one contemplated by the Legislature.

The object of the Legislature in erecting county boards of valuation, was partly to rectify the errors of the district boards, but mainly to equalize taxation throughout counties, for unless assessments are made fairly, no rate of taxation can be equal. If in one district property is assessed at or nearly up to its market value, while in another the valuation is merely nominal or bears no fair proportion to the actual market value, it is evident that at the same rate per hundred dollars, the property holders in the first district pay a far greater tax on the same real value of property than those in the last do. The ends of justice and fair dealing can only be attained by equality and uniformity in the assessment of value, and to arrive at this *the actual market value* for cash must be taken for a standard, and no suppositions and impossible cases allowed to be substituted as such. We trust that our correspondent is mistaken in the example he cites of a tract of land readily disposable of for $1200 cash, being valued at $400 for purposes of taxation. Common sense will show that the law contemplated no such thing as this.

If A, B, C, and others, partners, or a majority of them legally representing the firm of A, B, C, & Co., contract a debt, pledging the faith of the firm for its payment, it is surely their duty to pay it. It can only be paid out of the property or income of said firm or of aid partners, and to oppose the assessment of a rates adequate to secure such payment would hardly be regarded as the correct thing in private life or business.—But suppose a certain rate, say 15 cents on the hundred dollars worth of property belonging to each partner to be assessed for common purposes, and A, having taxable property worth in market ten thousand dollars, is so returned and pays thereon $15, and C, having property to the same actual marketable value, is returned at five thousand dollars, and pays $7 50, what should we think of the transaction? Would any one regard it as right and just to A? We think not.

We think we have answered the last questions propounded. We know of no rule applicable to the case we have supposed that is not also applicable to the question of state debt and taxation as well as the assessment of values upon which such taxation shall be levied. It cannot be denied that there is too little uniformity in the mode of assessment adopted in different parts of this State or even in different parts of the same county. It is argued in favour of State aid to internal improvements that the enhanced value of lands will yield such a largely increased revenue as will fully compensate the State for her outlay. Practically this is not so. Frequently the lands are doubled in market value, without any perceptible effect upon the valuation for purposes of taxation.

Razors.—All bearded gentlemen know how a keen edged razor feels on the face. They also know the effects of a dull razor—one that will make a man ——, we were about to say something vulgar—but our christian feelings overpowered us, and we had to stop. What we desire to say is, if a razor "as is a razor" be desirable to, or desired by, any of our readers, Baldwin's is the place to get the article. Our Associate speaks knowingly, he having *bought* a pair—they shave slick and easy—they are what they are recommended to be—nothing less.

Life Preserving Coats and Vests.

Stepping into Mr. Baldwin's a day or two since, we saw some of the articles manufactured by the Delano company, and were particularly pleased with them. For persons going to sea, or otherwise traveling anywhere, or in any way liable to accident by water they must be invaluable, as they can be worn just the same as any other garments, with no difference in appearance and no perceptible addition to their weight or bulk, and can be inflated in less than a minute, and when inflated affording perfect safety.

The value of these garments is attested by high authority, including the officers of the Paraguay expedition and other gentlemen equally qualified to judge.—Mr. Baldwin is the sole agent for this town, as appears by the certificate published in our advertising columns, the original of which we have seen.

☞ We should rather think that the newspaper business would be pursued in Mexico under very considerable difficulties, one of which would be a want of readers, since those who *can* read are the exceptious cases; then again suppose the paper printed, there are no mails to carry it to the very few who might be able to read it, or being able to read would care to do so, or being *both* able and willing to read, would be *either* able or willing to pay for it.

A recent letter from the City of Mexico to the New Orleans Picayune, says that the stage from Vera Cruz was stopped at Jalapa by certain Liberal "guerillas," who took all the mails and correspondence from Vera Cruz, but did not molest the passengers. So it is on most of the routes, and the people in the inland towns actually know nothing of the events happening in the world outside of their own earthwork fortifications.—Even the people of the Capital are ignorant of what takes place a few leagues from the City.—There be no telegraphs or daily mails, and it would puzzle a common man to imagine what news the editors of Mexican papers could get wherewith to fill their sheets. There are murders and assassinations in plenty, but these are no longer news, and it might not be safe to say much about them. So ignorant are the people in the Capital of events at the seacoast, that the correspondent found it to be the general impression that 2,000 American troops had landed at Vera Cruz, and many intelligent persons were much disappointed to learn that such was not the case, as they look upon American intervention as affording the only hope for Mexico, since even in the event of the success of the Liberals it is certain that they would almost immediately quarrel among themselves, being already divided into two factions.

The "Puros" or Ultra Liberals and "Moderados" or more moderate portion, agree in demanding that the priests and soldiers if guilty of any offence against the laws, should be subject to the civil tribunals, instead of being as now, only amenable to ecclesiastic or military tribunals. The "Puros" also demand the extension of the rights of citizenship to the whole population of the republic, no matter what their origin or race. This Juarez, who is himself a pure Indian, insists upon.—The "Puros" also recognize the validity of the civil marriage. To this, of course, the clergy are opposed.—We doubt if the success of the Liberal party would restore tranquility or good government to Mexico. There is the antagonism of *race* to be overcome, and there is not wanting religious animosity, for in the remote provinces the Indians are not more than half Christians, and still cling to the remnants of the old faith, which is connected in their minds with the independence and glory of their race.

Committed.—Richard Nugent, mate of the Schooner Ida, was this morning committed to jail in default of bail in the sum of $200, to await his trial at the next term of the Superior Court for this County on the charge of assault and battery, committed on Tuesday last upon G. W. Sandford, steward of said Schooner.

The occurrence took place on Tuesday, but the examination was deferred until this morning to await the result of Sanford's injuries, he being very badly beaten.—At the latest date the wounded man was out of danger.

Murder in Richmond.

At about 10½ o'clock on the night of the 20th inst., Oliver P. Simms, Chief Clerk at the Exchange Hotel and Ballard House, Richmond, Va., was shot by a guest of the Hotel, named R. A. Melton, of Louisiana, said to be a wealthy planter.

It would appear that Melton had been drunk for some time, having arrived at the Hotel about the 2d inst., with a black eye and bruised face, no doubt got in some drunken scrape. He appears to have been particularly under the influence of liquor on the day in which the melancholy affair occurred, and had been so noisy and abusive that an officer had been sent for to take him into custody.

At about 9 o'clock he had ordered supper, but under the circumstances his order was not obeyed. He then came down to the office and commenced abusing Simms, the clerk, but this not being regarded, he struck him a blow in the face with his hand. This Simms attempted to ward off, at the same time stepping behind his desk, when Melton drew a pistol and shot him, the ball entering near the navel. He was alive at latest dates, but sinking. Melton is in custody, but his final examination was postponed until to-day to await the result of Simms' wound.

Nominated.—A convention of delegates, representing all the the counties of the fourth congressional district of Virginia, (the Petersburg district) Mecklenburg excepted, met at Farmville, Prince Edward County, on the 21st instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to fill the vacancy created by the death of Hon. Wm. O. Goode.

The only names prominently spoken of were those of Roger A. Prior and Henry L. Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins' friends, after a brief consultation, decided to withhold his name from the convention. The name of Mr. Pryor was then proposed and he was nominated by acclamation. The convention was in session less than two hours.

Daily Journal, 23d inst.

A Cotton Ship on Fire at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 24.—The Ship Heloise caught fire this morning. She was loading for Liverpool, and had 2,000 bales of Cotton on board. The vessel was towed into the stream and scuttled.

The Bank of North-Carolina.

We are authorized to state that the books of subscription to the remainder of the capital stock of the Bank of North-Carolina, heretofore unsubscribed for, were compared at the office of the Public Treasury on the 15th instant, by the Commissioners appointed by law, Gov. Ellis, Mr. Treasurer Courts, and Mr. Comptroller Brogden. It was ascertained, on making this comparison, that 11,698 shares in all were subscribed for, by more than two hundred subscribers. The number of shares not heretofore taken was 2,661, which, deducted from the whole number of shares subscribed, left an excess of 9,037 shares to be cast off.

The stock subscribed was then scaled with the following result: All subscriptions of six shares and under, receive the full amount; all from six or twenty inclusive six shares; all of twenty-five, seven shares; all from twenty-five to thirty inclusive, eight shares; all from thirty to thirty-five inclusive, nine shares; forty, ten shares; fifty, twelve shares; fifty-five, thirteen shares; sixty, fourteen shares; eighty, seventeen shares; one hundred, twenty shares; one hundred and twenty, twenty-four shares; one hundred and fifty, thirty shares; two hundred, thirty three shares; all over two hundred thirty-four shares.

A payment of one-half of all of the above stock will be required to be made to the officers of the Bank in Raleigh, on the 18th October next, with ninety day's interest on one-fourth of the whole amount, that is, on the first installment. Certificates of special deposits of specie in any of the Banks of this State, or in the City of New York will be received as specie in payment thereof.

R. Standard.

Later and Important from Buenos Ayres.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to 2d ult. announce that the mediation of the American Minister, Mr. Yancey, between the Argentine Confederation and Buenos Ayres, was progressing satisfactorily. He had laid the propositions of the Buenos Ayrean government before Urquiza, and had several long interviews with that leader, after which he had returned to Buenos Ayres, and it was said, with every prospect of procuring a final settlement of the pending difficulties. Papers on both sides spoke seriously of peace, and it was rumored that Urquiza had furloughed two divisions of his army, remarking that their services would not be needed at this time.

Mr. Yancy had persuaded Urquiza to release all the officers of the Buenos Ayrean steamer-of-war, General Pintos, which was captured by mutineers. The officers were on their return to Buenos Ayres, taking with them the body of the brave Capt. Muratori, who was killed during the mutiny.

Correspondence of the Journal.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 22d, 1859.

My Dear Journal:—I have spent the last few days in this pleasant little town, enjoying the fine air of this delightful climate and the good cheer of mine host of the Salem Hotel. Many improvements have been made since I was here three years ago, among which the introduction of gas holds a prominent place; both hotels are lighted with it, and most of the private dwellings. I have observed also an increased number of slaves about the place—formerly there were very few, but the great convenience and value of slave labor has caused its gradual introduction, and there are now half as many black as white polls listed for taxation.

Happening this evening to be in the *sanctum* of the polite and worthy Editor of the Salem "Press," my eye casually fell upon an advertisement in the Asheville News, in which Mr. Hinton R. Helper, the author of the abolition work entitled "The Impending Crisis," advertises for a body of land in Western North Carolina, containing from forty to one hundred thousand acres. The inquiry naturally suggested itself—for what is this large area of territory wanted?—Possibly for the purpose of settling a few thousand emigrants from the Northern States to form a nucleus from which abolition sentiments may be radiated throughout Western North Carolina. If the attempt should be made, it would require no prophet to predict its failure for several reasons. The people of that section are eminently loyal to their State and her institutions, and such a scheme would obtain no encouragement from them; moreover, slaves are very good and profitable property there. The cultivation of tobacco is rapidly extending throughout the Piedmont region of our State, and the time is not distant when the property of this region will be doubled in value, owing to the introduction of slaves and the increased value of land. The mountain region is equally interested for the preservation of the "peculiar institution." The people there find their greatest profits in mule raising, and their markets are found in the tobacco and cotton regions. Year after year, with the growth of our different interests, the Southern people are brought more closely together by the bonds of a mutual sympathy. Party spirit sometimes causes the *appearance* of division among us, but whenever the crisis of the "irrepressible conflict," announced by the political philosopher of Black Republicanism shall come, it will find us united.

Salem is elevated about one thousand feet above the level of the sea, and lacks about one hundred feet of having as great an altitude as Morganton. The air here is bracing and pleasant, and as a resort for health in the Summer and Fall is equal to the mountains. It is only eighteen miles from High Point on the N. C. Railroad, and is reached in twelve or thirteen hours from Goldsboro'. My experience this Summer convinces me that the Piedmont Country is a better region for persons from the Seaboard to resort in summer than the tramontane region. There you have fogs and chilly nights, and a damp atmosphere. Here you escape those inconveniences. Board here is moderate, compared with the prices at Virginia watering places. There you pay from two to two-and-a-half dollars per diem. Here you get very good board at seven dollars a week, twenty dollars per month.

You have seen, I suppose, accounts of the meetings held in this section in furtherance of the scheme of connecting Danville, Va., with High Point by a railroad built via Leaksville, Germanton and Salem. This route is estimated to be 20 miles longer than the Greensboro' and Danville connection. Charters have been granted under which this road can be built. And it is estimated that by making Lexington the Southern terminus, instead of High point, a through route can be obtained only four miles longer than that via Greensboro' and Danville. But to make Lexington the terminus will require an amendment of the charter of the Salem and Germanton Road. It is estimated that two hundred thousand dollars can be added to the amount already subscribed to this work, making four hundred thousand dollars subscription to begin a road eighty-seven miles in length. In addition to this amount will be the subscriptions of the City of Richmond, the Richmond and Danville Railroad and the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad. So you see that the scheme is backed by a very powerful interest. Still I see here no very great zeal manifested, and the scheme is not yet regarded as resting upon any certain foundation.

Yours truly, REVONAH.

Further from California.

St. Louis, Sept. 20th.—The California mails of the 26th ult. have been received here, and the papers furnish the following intelligence.

Twenty five thousand of the California seven per cent. bonds have been redeemed by the State at 83½.

The overland immigration continued to pour in.—Much suffering was reported to exist on the plains among the broken down Pike's Peakers.

A large number of the immigrants were stopping at Alkers river and other gold diggings east of Sierra Nevada.

The town of Murpheys was nearly destroyed by fire on the 21st ultimo. The loss amounted to $100,000.

There is only a moderate amount of goods going into the interior.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

The Victoria papers of the 22d of August state that five companies of infantry and four of artillery, with a battery of eight thirty-two pounders, from the United States steamer Massachusetts, had landed on San Juan Island.

The House of Assembly of British Columbia, on the 12th, adopted an address to Governor Douglas, urgently requesting him to enforce on the British government the necessity of demanding from the government of the United States not only the immediate withdrawal of all troops, but strenuously and at all risks maintaining her right to the island, as well as the other islands in the same Archipelago, now clandestinely, dishonorably and dishonestly invaded. A motion was also adopted urging the government to form volunteer military companies.—All was quiet up to the latest dates.

The shipments of gold from Victoria for the previous fortnight amounted to $140,000.

Our Standing Army.

The Secretary of War has, in accordance with law, made an abstract of the returns of the Militia of the several States. The aggregates are as follows:

Maine	73,560	Louisiana	30,732
New Hampshire	33,584	Mississippi	35,083
Vermont	23,855	Tennessee	71,252
Massachusetts	58,849	Kentucky	88,858
Rhode Island	17,015	Ohio	176,455
Connecticut	91,430	Michigan	93,063
New York	300,000	Indiana	53,913
New Jersey	81,984	Illinois	257,420
Pennsylvania	160,000	Wisconsin	51,321
Delaware	9,229	Iowa	——
Maryland	46,884	Missouri	118,035
Virginia	150,000	Arkansas	36,0[illegible]4
North Carolina	79,448	Texas	19,766
South Carolina	36,072	California	307,030
Georgia	88,699	Minnesota	9,003
Florida	12,122	Utah Territory	2,821
Alabama	76,662	District of Columbia	8,201

These figures show a total of 2,766,726, of which about 2,700,000 are infantry, 20,000 cavalry, 12,000 artillery, and 34,000 riflemen. Probably these figures are more familiar to Europeans than to Americans.—They count our available force, and base a proportionate degree of respect for us upon it, while we ourselves hardly give it a thought.

No other nation has so vast and effeceive an army as this would be in case of need. It is practically useless for foreign invasion, or for government tyranny, but for defence it is invincible. It lacks discipline and drill, but in this respect it is not different from the new levies which compose the majority of every army in time of war. The mass of the men who fought at Magenta and Solferino were no better disciplined two years ago. A few weeks would suffice to put any portion of it in readiness for service in the field. It has two important advantages over European levies, to begin with. One is that nearly every man in it is already more or less familiar with the use of fire-arms; while in Europe they are carefully kept from the hands of the people. The other is that there are no disaffected men in it. Every man feels that the cause of his country is his own. No other army in the world but has some soldiers who would willingly desert or betray the flag they serve under.

All other armies are both a terror and a burden to the people that employ them, even in time of peace. The best of them are the French, the Prussian, the English, and the Russian. The French corps d'armee is an engine to crush popular action. The Prussian landwehr is a cumbrous machine, powerful, but inflicting as much annoyance on its own people as on the enemy. The English army is equivalent to a perpetual hole in every Englishman's pocket. The Russian army, so far as the privates are concerned, is only a mitigated form of serfdom. Our militia would be quite as effective as any of these to defend our homes, and meanwhile in time of peace it costs comparatively nothing, keeps no man from his work or family, and never interferes in public affairs, except to maintain order.—*Albany Journal.*

The Democratic State Committee.

At the request of the Chairman, Dr. James E. Williamson, we insert the following:

The members of the Democratic State Executive Committee are requested to meet in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 17th of October, 1859. Business of importance will be considered, and a full attendance is desired.

JAMES E. WILLIAMSON, *Chairman.*

Sept. 21, 1859.

The Committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. James E. Williamson, of Caswell; J. C. Badham, of Chowan; L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow; John Winslow, of Cumberland; M. A. Bledsoe, of Wake; Francis Fries, of Forsyth; W. J. Yates, of Mecklenburg; M. S. Stokes, of Wilkes; and S. McD. Tate, of Burke.

It is not necessary, that we should add any thing to what the Chairman has said as to the importance of the meeting which he has called. We feel sure that every member of the Committee who can make it at all convenient to attend, will do so.—*Raleigh Standard.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Four Days Later—Arrival of the Steamships North American and City of Baltimore.

Interesting and Important—Accident to the Great Eastern—War in China—Defeat of the Allies—Russians Implicated, &c., &c.

Washington, City, D. C., Sept. 26th.

By the Steamships North American at Quebec yesterday, and City of Baltimore off Cape Race on Saturday, we have Liverpool dates to the 14th instant.

The feed pipe of the Steamship Great Eastern exploded on the 9th inst., off Hastings, (Eng.) killing five firemen and wounding others. The fittings and decorations of the grand saloon were torn to pieces. The shock was great, but the engines never stopped until the ship reached Portland. It will take three weeks and five thousand pounds to repair damages.

The Chinese war has been renewed. The Chinese had erected new forts mounting nine hundred guns at the mouth of the Pieho, and also barricaded the entrance of that river. As the allied fleet with the ambassadors on board approached, the forts were unmasked and poured a terrific and destructive fire upon the fleet. Three gun-boats were destroyed.

The English landed a thousand men, upon whom the forts poured a hurricane of shot, shell and rockets, producing terrible havoc. Five hundred out of a thousand allies were killed or wounded. Many boats with wounded were struck and swamped. Every shot told. Russian features were distinctly visible at the Chinese guns.

Another attack on Pekin will probably be postponed until next year for want of a sufficient land force.

It is reported that Schamyl has been taken prisoner and sent to St. Petersburg.

Austria is making great concessions to her Protestant subjects.

From Mexico.

New Orleans. Sept. 23.—Advices from Monterey of the 13th, say: General Zuazua is here conferring with Generals Vidauri and Valez, with 700 men and four guns. He holds Guanajuata and has banished a number of liberals. Miramon is arming 4,300 men in Northern Mexico.

Yellow Fever in Texas—The California Mails not to go via Tehuantepec—The Interior Vigilance Committee, &c.

New Orleans, Sept. 22d.—There are reported two deaths of yellow fever at Houston Texas, and one at Galveston. It is not expected that it will increase.

The Postmaster here has received orders from the Department at Washington not to send the California mails via Tehuantepec on the 27th, the contract having expired on the 1st proximo. It is expected that Mr. Johnson, the mail contractor, is not provided with the contract for the New Orleans mail service, and our mails will be forwarded via New York.

The liabilities of the Southern Pacific Railroad are three hundred thousand dollars.

The Governor of Louisiana has retured from the interior Parishes, where there has been so much trouble in consequence of the severity of the vigilance committee, it having punished many innocent and respectable men.

Arrival of the Denver City Express.

Leavenworth, Sept. 23.—The Denver City express of the 15th has arrived, bringing $32,000 in gold dust, the largest shipment that has yet arrived.

The returns of the recent election continue to give a majority against the State constitution.

A vigilance committee has been organized to stop robberies.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

New Orleans, Sept. 23.—Advices from Marshall, Texas, says that President Foulkes of the Pacific Railway has made a final settlement with the new company, and the creditors have obtained full possession of the road, and the road will be recommenced immediately.

A. & N. C. Railroad Tariff.

Last June at the annual meeting of the stockholders of this road, certain directors pledged themselves that the freight tariff should be changed, and that the system of discrimination against this end of the road and in favor of Newbern should be stopped. Has these pledges been fulfilled? No. The same tariff with all its discriminations in still in operation, and will, in all probability continue, so long as the road is controlled by the present managers. The consequence is, all kinds of business at this end of the road is paralized, and all the interests of the road—the state and stockholders suffer—but cannot obtain any redress under the present management. The honest, impartial stockholders have become sick and disgusted with the tricks of deception and fraud practiced upon them, and, we learn, will lay the whole matter before the Governor and the Board of Internal Improvements, at its next meeting.

Carolina City Times.

Homicide.—A man named Uriah Vick, represented as being a quiet and inoffensive person, was killed at Boykin's muster ground in Nash county, on Saturday the 17th inst. The murderer, Joseph Boone, a notorious rascal, was influenced to the commission of the deed by motives which have not yet come to light. Vick's brains were beaten out with a fence rail while asleep. Boon was seen in the act, but managed to elude his pursuers, and escape to Wilson where he took the midnight train, going South, on Sunday the 18th inst. Boone is about one fourth free negro, but generally passes for white. We have heard no description of his person.—We will publish it as soon as procured.

Wilson Ledger, 23d inst.

The Kentucky Millionaire.—The late Robert Wickliffe was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky a poor, unlettered boy. He commenced his career as a day laborer at fifty cents a day, became an eminent lawyer, and was the largest capitalist in Kentucky at the time of his death, his property being estimated at four millions. The Paducah Herald remarks of Mr. Wickliffe that, as a laborer, he was noted for his faithfulness, his industry, and the amount of work which he could perform. At the whipsaw he was unequalled, and on many occasions he cut down the timber and split out five hundred rails a day. In the palmiest days of his popularity and wealth he never ceased to boast of his achievements as a laborer. He studied law while a laborer, at night, by the light of the fire; and when first admitted to the bar he gave but small promise of attaining the position which he afterwards won. But industry and perseverance never fail of success, and it was verified in a signal manner in the case of Mr. Wickliffe.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE RICE PLANTATION, situated in Brunswick county, six miles below the town of Wilmington, containing SIX HUNDRED ACRES, one half of which is tide swamp, (90 or 100 acres under bank and ditch.) lies well and is very rich, being mostly cane brake. A good two story Dwelling House, containing eight rooms, with fire place in each; Barn and Threshing Machine, &c., on the premises. A family of young Negroes would be taken in part payment. Those desirous of purchasing will do well to inspect the premises. Address me at Whiteville, N. C.
CALVIN HAYNES;
or D. PIGOTT, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 10, 1859. 5-tf—3-tf.
Georgetown (S. C.) Pee Dee Times copy 4 weeks and send bill to this office.

ROPE—ROPE.

80 COILS ROPE, just received per Schr. John. For sale by W. H. McRARY & CO.
Sept. 22d.

CANDLES AND CANDY.

200 BOXES PRIME ADAMANTINE CANDLES; 25 do. Assorted Candy, in store and for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.
Sept. 22.

APPLE BRANDY.

35 BBLS. APPLE BRANDY, in store and for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO.
Sept. 21.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on
SATURDAY, October 1st, 1859.

$336,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 624 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	6 Prizes of	$2,000
1 "	50,000	15 "	1,000
1 "	30,000	74 "	500
1 "	16,000	143 "	400
1 "	10,000	20 Approximations	8,800

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $16,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.
Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.
Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.
Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.
A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.
☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."
Sept. 12. 1859. 5&3-1y

A VARIETY
OF THE LATE STYLES of Parlor, Office and Bedroom Grates. For sale by L. C. TURNER,
Sept. 21st Late Polley & Turner.
Herald copy 3 times.

P. ARMSTRONG'S
PATENT WASHING MACHINE.
LABOR SAVING—THE WORK OF THREE HANDS DONE BY ONE WITH EASE.
THE ABOVE MACHINE is warranted to wash clothes without damaging them in the least, and all the Agent asks, to sell every family a Machine, is a thorough examination. I have the Rights for Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow and New Hanover counties. Any person wishing to see the Machine will please call at the *Farmer's House*, near the W. & W. R. R. Depot, where he will take pleasure in showing all the particulars.
H. M. BISHOP, Agent.
July 19. 47-6m—26-2m

ICE—ICE—ICE.
THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of ICE every day at sunrise, closing at sunset, except on Sundays, when it will positively close at 9 A. M.
ICE will not be delivered after time of closing except in cases of sickness.
TERMS CASH, *without deviation.*
TICKETS can be procured and deposits made by those who desire.
ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.
ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by physicians or members of the visiting committees.
Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
April 1st, 1859. 176-6m—32-6m*

COOPER'S SEA TALES.
IN FIVE VOLUMES, quite interesting, at KELLEY'S:
The Pilot, a Tale of the Sea.
The Red Rover, completes in one volume.
The Two Admirals, " " "
The Wing-and-Wing, or, Le Feu Follett.
The Water-Witch, or, the Skimmer of the Sea.
September 16th, 1859.

A CARD.
MR. ALEXANDER informs the public of Wilmington and its vicinity and the surrounding counties generally, that he has made arrangements with first-class American Manufacturers of JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE in all its branches. Mr. ALEXANDER will continue the JEWELRY BUSINESS in Wilmington *permanently!* Mr. ALEXANDER guarantees every article he sells to be made of the best of GOLD, and again informs the public that he is determined not to sell Plated Jewelry or Gilt Goods of any description. He endeavors to outlive all false reports about his selling goods under false pretences. He pronounces them all as base, malicious fabrications from the Underground Railroad, which was put forth to injure him in his business. Since he begun, he has and will outlive all such base falsehoods. He has been in the Jewelry busines since he was 18 years old, has kept a first class Jewelry Store in Broadway, New York, and has sold DIAMONDS, and GOLD WATCHES, &c., &c., to many of our first citizens in Wilmington when in New York, and hopes that all good and sensible citizens will not believe such false, malicious reports as have been circulated about him.
ISAAC ALEXANDER,
Jeweller & Watch Maker,
Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 20, 1859. 13&4-1m
☞ Herald, daily and weekly 1m.

HOOP IRON.
20 TONS HOOP IRON—in handsome order; 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Sept. 19.

S. B. KAHNWEILER & CO.
WE ARE OPENING NOW a splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of our own *IMPORTATIONS*, and have on exhibition, per arrival of Steamer *Vanderbilt* some most elegant *LADIES' DRESS BONNETS; DRESS CAPS; HEAD DRESSES; WREATHS, &c SILKS; SILK ROBES and BROCADES.* A large variety of the most beautiful *FRENCH SILK VELVET and CLOTH CLOAKS* ever offered in this market. EVENING DRESSES; SILK POPLINS; FRENCH MERINOS; all wool DE LAINES, and numerous other Dress and Fancy Goods.
Also, daily expected per Steamer *Arago*, PARIS BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES; COLLARS and SLEEVES; KID GLOVES, &c.
We would respectfully invite the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. S. B. KAHNWEILER & CO.,
☞ Corner Store. ☜
Sept. 22. 15-d&w

HANDS WANTED.

THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD Railroad Company wish to hire
FIFTY HANDS,
to work on the Track, and with Gravel Train. Good prices will be paid.
Application to be made to the undersigned, or, in his absence, to Mr. D. S. Cowan, Treasurer.
JOHN C. McRAE,
Chief Eng'r W., C. & R R. R.
Wilmington, N. C., 31st August, 1859. 304&1-1m

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
HARTFORD, CONN.
INCORPORATED A. D. 1810............CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorised Capital,	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in,	500,000
Surplus,	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank,	$43,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,	54,827 09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,	73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,	230,413 00
2,200 " " " " New York,	197,750 00
710 " " " " Boston,	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents,	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks,	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes,	14,035 00
	$803,769 8

DIRECTORS.
H. Huntington, Charles Boswell, Joy Allyn,
Albert Day, Henry Keney, John P. Brace,
James Goodwin, Calvin Day, Charles J. Russ.
H. Huntington, *President.*
Timo. C. Allyn, *Secretary.*
C. C. Lyman, *Assistant Secretary.*
Wm. N. Bowers, *Actuary.*
This old and reliable Company, established for nearly Fifty Years, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.
Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.
Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.
Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.
H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141-26-1y*

SACK SALT.
IN STORE and for sale by
Sept. 26. ZENO H. GREENE.

$40.
THE $40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES.
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.
SOMETHING NEW.
COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.
SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.
Patented January 4th, 1859.
No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order!
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.
1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!
These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines.
Observe:—We invite all to bring any garment, Coarse or Fine, Heavy or Light, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and
GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!
These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting.
We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.
☞ Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and references given. E. T. BARRY & CO.,
Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.
June 20th, 1859.—244-43-1awly.
Wilmington, N. C., 11th July, 1859.
Messrs. E. T. Barry & Co.—*Gentlemen:*—
THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention
Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,
July 15.—46-tf M. LONDON.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF BUSINESS SUITS in North Carolina, now opened and receiving by every Express arrival, at BALDWIN'S.
Sept. 26.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION
IS CALLED TO OUR NEW STYLES OF BUSINESS SUITS, just opened, at BALDWIN'S.
September 26.

SUGAR AND COFFEE.
200 BAGS COFFEE—Rio, Laguayra and Java; 150 bbls. Sugar—different grades—in store and for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.
September 22d